

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, and the United States of America—the three greatest, most intelligent, and most civilized nations of the modern world—the nations that give law to the rest, and whose literature provides the materials of thought and intellectual enjoyment to the most valuable portion of the human race—are severally agreed that a law of international copyright for literary and artistic productions would be just to the men of genius and talent in each of these nations, and advantageous to the interests of all. Each of these great nations suffers from the want of such a law. When a book is published in Great Britain by a British author, he secures his copyright in Great Britain and her colonies, and reaps such reward for his labour and his genius, within those districts, as the merits of his publication and the commercial bargain which he may have made with his publisher will allow. But here his advantages cease. The United States of America—whose language, traditions, and literature are the same as ours—require the enjoyment of his book. They do not for this purpose apply to the English publisher, for the benefit of the English author; they go more cheaply, but less honestly, to work. An American tradesman—having no more right to it than he would have to put his hand into the author's pocket and steal his watch or his handkerchief—reprints it at a cheap rate for his own individual profit, and pays the English author—nothing. Thus is an injury inflicted both upon the English and the American man of talent or genius. The English author loses a portion of the profits to which he might look forward under a juster and better system; and the American author is prevented from writing or publishing, because the American tradesman would rather pirate English books, paying no author's fee, than publish American books, to the sale of which American authors might look for the means of subsistence. Hitherto the piracy has been principally on the part of the Americans; and English writers, who live on bread like other men, and not upon air, and who must pay their way like other people, with hard cash through a debtor and creditor world, have enriched American booksellers, without the slightest modicum of advantage to themselves. The authors of America are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and as anxious as English authors can be to remove this public wrong inflicted upon two great nations for the sole benefit of a few unscrupulous traders, having no claims upon the public regard or support beyond any other tradesmen, whether they be cheesemongers or tailors. At the dinner given to Mr. Dickens in New York, Mr. Cornelius Matthews made a speech upon the subject which showed their feeling. In proposing the toast of "International Copyright," he said, among other things:—

Standing here to-night, the representative, in some humble measure, of the interests of American authors in this question, I say they have been treated by this people and Government as no other of its citizens; that an enormous fraud practised upon their British brethren, has been allowed so to operate upon them as to blight their hopes and darken their fair fame. They have remonstrated and will, until the evil is subdued. I might speak especially in behalf of the company of young native writers, who, seeing how well the world was affected towards good literature, and moved by some kindly impulses of nature, may have hoped in their way to add something to the happiness, something to the renown of their country. But we are advised how others, who thought they had secured a constant and enduring hold on the public good-will by past character and services, have also been affected by the present injurious state of affairs.

You, sir (he continued, addressing Mr. Washington Irving), in that retreat of yours, classical in the world's affections, having matured a work of some value, and which you think ready for the metropolitan market, take passage down the Hudson in company with one of your farmer neighbours, who has, perhaps, just fattened his fall stock to a grain: with your manuscript in your pocket—recollecting, too, that in times past your handicraft has been held in some repute—you flatter yourself you will find a prompt purchaser for whatever you bring. You call, sir, on certain traders in Cliffe-street; you suggest the MS. "For heaven's sake, Mr. Irving," is the response of the blandest member of the firm, the one that talks to the authors, "don't plague us just now; we have a profound respect for your talents, an ardent affection for American literature; but Mr. Bulwer's 'Zanoni' has arrived, and we must have a hundred hands on it before night. Call again; we shall be happy to see you!"

We behold, sir, the author of the "Sketch-Book," the illustrious historian of New York, very much in the situation of the ostrich of the desert having an egg to lay, but nowhere to lay it; and, like it, I might add, greatly disposed to hide his head for very shame. How has it fared sir, in the meantime, with your sturdy neighbour and his charge? Before he has had a chance to unbutton his overcoat, his merchandise is off his hands, and he casts about in his mind at what comfortable chop-house he shall hold an interview of settlement, and reckon his gains. Now, sir, I would ask, is not your brood of speckled fancies as honestly begotten from the beginning, as his parti-coloured capons? The property is as real, as actual in one case as the other; and why should it not command its price? That, sir, is a wretched country, or a wretched condition of things, where the best products of the best workman in any department are not in demand. And it is just so here at present.

But, although this system has diminished the number of American authors, it has not entirely eradicated them from the earth. Some few great and some popular writers, of whom Mr. Washington Irving and Mr. Prescott are the most illustrious, have made

their way to fame in America; and the English publishers have bethought themselves that this kind of piracy and plunder was a game that they also could play at. The consequence has been, that during the last two or three years there has been a reversal of the previous process, and English tradesmen have been endeavouring, not unsuccessfully, to fatten themselves upon the brains of the men of genius produced on the other side of the Atlantic. During the present publishing season, the competition between English publishers for the priority of stocking the book market with cheap reprints of American works has been unprecedented, to the manifest discouragement and injury of English writers, and possibly to the permanent loss of English literature. France is, perhaps, a still greater sufferer by a similar system. Belgium—that can scarcely be said to

possess a literature at all—lives upon the literature of France, and contrives, by means of her piratical publishers, to limit the sale of works published in any part of France, for the benefit of French authors, to the boundaries of the eighty-three departments. To every part of Europe where French is spoken—and in what part of Europe is it not?—knaveish Belgium sends her pirated stores, and lives upon a property to which she has no more right, in the great court of conscience and of international justice, than she would have to the coats off the backs of the authors whom she pauperizes.

It was at one time imagined that the remedy for this abuse was in the hands of authors themselves, and that an English author could secure his copyright in America by first publishing there, without losing his rights in England; and that, *vice versa*, an Ame-



CELEBRATION OF PALM SUNDAY IN THE HALL OF SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINSTEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ican author, by a similar process, could first publish in England, and secure a right amongst us, without forfeiting his claims upon his own countrymen. But this does not appear to be the state of the law in either country. In England the question was raised in a recent case, and submitted to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which laid down the law of the case as follows:—"The object of the Legislature clearly is not to encourage the importation of foreign books, and their first publication in England, as a benefit to this country, but to promote the cultivation of the intellect of its own subjects, and, as the Act of Anne expressly states, to 'encourage learned men to compose and write useful books,' by giving them, as a reward, the monopoly of their works for a certain period, dating from their first publication. We therefore hold that a foreigner, by sending to, and first publishing his work in, Great Britain, acquires no copyright. A British subject who purchases from him such a right as he had in his own country, which could not extend beyond it, cannot be in a better condition here than the foreigner." A similar law holds in America; so that, in point of fact, authors have no power, by any private arrangement into which they may enter, to secure for themselves the fruits of their own industry beyond the boundaries of their own country. An English merchant may send his goods into America, and be paid for them; but an English author's goods are no longer his own when they cross the Atlantic. They are the lawful prey of any man who chooses to lay hold of them; and fortunes may be made of them without so much as a "Thank you" being the reward of him who called them into existence.

The system was never so rampant as at the present time, and the competition has fortunately become so keen as to threaten to ruin the publishers. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished; for if that powerful fraternity see that bankruptcy and not profit is likely to be the end of the fierce struggle for the possession of other people's property in which they are engaged, there is some hope that they will aid in putting an end to the scandal and the wrong. Their aid is necessary to the success of the cause. It might be imagined, seeing the unanimity of opinion upon the subject in three such great nations, and the general prevalence of the belief that a law of international copyright would confer an honour upon the age, that it would be a task of no extreme difficulty to carry it to completion; but if the reverse has hitherto been the case, a portion of the blame must lie with the publishers. They have not looked upon the question as one affecting the interests of literature and of civilization, but as entirely a matter of the shop. When they find, as they now do, that, even under this vulgar and selfish aspect, they have been completely in the wrong, and that loss, and not gain, will be the end of their perseverance in piracy, there is good reason for the hope that they will enter thoroughly into the cause, and do that for literature which they should have done long ago, had they been wise in their day and generation.

The French Government has under its consideration a project for a law of international copyright, and many of the best minds in America have urged and are urging the question upon the attention of Congress, and some of the most eminent of the American publishers have joined in the movement for doing justice to literature. In England the question has not assumed the same form, and is confined at present to the squabbles of the publishers among themselves. But the question, like many others that have been too long neglected, is fast ripening even here; and, sooner or later, we cannot doubt, will be settled as France and America strongly desire, and as the interest and character of Great Britain demand. An international copyright will be a triumph of peace and reason, and will reflect honour as well as advantage upon all nations that shall be parties to it.

PALM SUNDAY AT SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINSTEAD.

It is pleasant to know that there are still some places in this country in which the time-honoured customs of our forefathers continue to be observed—not only in the mere outward forms and ceremonies, but with all the kindly feeling and hospitality, and with all the social habits of the olden time. One such spot exists at East Grinstead, in Sussex, where the Festival of Palm Sunday has just been celebrated, in the venerable hall of Sackville College. This interesting edifice is situated on the brow of a hill at the eastern extremity of the town, and commands a very extensive view over the surrounding country. It is a massive grey stone building, in the form of a square, covered with the ponderous Dorset slates. It was founded in 1609, by Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, for the maintenance of a Warden and thirty poor Brethren and Sisters. The funds for its support were made payable as rent-charges on certain of the Dorset estates. By the sale of part of these estates, during the Civil Wars, the income of the College was very considerably reduced; so that at present the inmates consist of a Warden, receiving £28 per annum; six Brethren and six Sisters, each receiving £14 per annum; and also eight Probationers, who reside in the College, but receive no pay.

There being no funds directly available for repairs, the building had fallen into a sadly dilapidated condition; but, fortunately, it suffered merely from the effects of time and neglect, its purity preserving it from the innovations and improvers of the eighteenth century, who have irreparably injured so many of our venerable buildings. Since the appointment of the present Warden, the Rev. J. M. Neale (the learned author of the "History of the Holy Eastern Church," in 1846), much has been done in the way of restoration, the funds for these purposes being supplied by the Earls Delawarr and Amhurst, the present patrons; yet much, however, remains to be executed.

Passing through the arched gateway on the south side, ornamented with pillars of the period of James I., we enter the Quadrangle, where the whole of the southern half of the building is occupied by the Brethren and Sisters, who have spacious and comfortable rooms. In the centre, on the east side, is the Chapel, in which the morning and evening service is read every day. It is much out of repair, but it is to be hoped that the work of restoration will soon commence: considerable funds have been already collected for this purpose, the sum of £100 having lately been contributed anonymously. On the opposite side is a spacious room at present unused, but which it is proposed to convert into a library. On the north side are the apartments of the Warden, the Hall (represented in our Engraving), and the Dorset Lodgings. In front of these is an elegant well-house, overgrown with ivy, and having appropriate texts of Scripture. The Dorset Lodgings were used by the Dorset family on their journeys to and from London to their seat at Buckhurst, some 12 miles to the east of the town. Such a resting-place was, no doubt, a great advantage in the seventeenth century; as we know that even as late as the time of Gibbon, who was frequently in the habit of passing in this direction on his way to Sheffield Park, the roads were then at times almost impassable, so that the journey from Buckhurst to London in one day was a feat not often to be accomplished.

But the Hall is now the most interesting part of the building. We enter by a door under an elegant bell-tower, with a peal of musical bells, recently erected from a design by William Butterfield, Esq., the architect of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, over the centre of the north side. This Hall, until lately used as a scullery, is a spacious lofty room with an open oak roof of three bays, the lower part panelled with dark oak, and having a gallery of the same material at the west end. The walls are ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and with shields bearing the arms of the various branches of the Dorset family. A large open chimney, with a blazing wood fire, is on one side; across the upper end and down the centre is placed a massive oak table. Around this were collected the aged inhabitants of the village, assembled to partake of the abundant and substantial fare provided for them by the amiable and much-respected warden. The branches of willow with which the walls were tastefully ornamented, the only flower which the inhabitants of the north can at this season substitute for the palms of the East, indicated the festival they have assembled to celebrate. But it is not only on festival days that such scenes are to be witnessed, for here, on every Sunday throughout the year, by the liberality of the Warden, a dinner is provided for the poor Brethren and a limited number of the townspeople; and here, in addition to the usual visitors, at the celebration of the festival of Michaelmas, might be seen the Earl and Countess Delawarr, patrons of the College, in the hall founded by their predecessors, and restored to its original state by their munificence, seated at the same table with the poor Brethren and Sisters, the peer and the peasant, the Countess and the poor widow; and, after partaking of the same food, joining in giving thanks to that Being in whose sight all are equal.

It was impossible, after witnessing the healthy, happy, smiling faces of the inmates—the aged peasant, and "those who better days had seen," provided with a home, and all the comforts of life, and with the consolations of religion—and not to contrast their happy lot with that of those who are doomed to drag out the sad remains of life in the gloomy union-house which we passed at the other extremity of the town—the only place of refuge for the great majority of the labouring population in their declining years; and, once within its walls, if they have not "the world forgotten," they are too often by the "world forgot."

Such a foundation as this College, carried out as it now is in the spirit of the founder, cannot fail to exert a most extensive and beneficial influence on many of the poorer inhabitants of the district in which it is situated; acting as a stimulus to many to endeavour to render themselves worthy of being admitted as inmates, and of becoming participators of the kindness bestowed equally on all within its walls.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The proposed restrictive measures relating to the press, to which Louis Napoleon's Government has had recourse, for the purpose of staying the further progress of Socialism, have raised a storm of opposition from the journalists of all parties—Rad, Moderate, and Reactionist—both in the metropolis and the departments. Even if there were not the glaring evidence of past bitter experience to show the folly of seeking, by such irritating enactments, to stop men's mouths, while a feeble, an incapable, or a bad government furnishes ample cause for complaint amongst the masses, the absurdity of the remedy is exhibited in the fact that the blow aimed at the enemies of society at the press, strikes also at its defenders, by crippling the resources of both alike in the enormous amount of caution-money which it requires to be deposited by proprietors, as a fund out of which any fines to which they may be condemned shall be paid.

Further consideration on the subject, and the strength of the opposition brought to bear against the measure, are said to have disposed the Government to moderate its severity in some respects. For the present it has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and on their report it will be submitted to debate in the Assembly itself.

On Tuesday evening M. de la Rochejacquin submitted a proposition to the Assembly, with the view of having it referred to a committee, to the effect, that, in consequence of the present unsatisfactory basis upon which the Republic rests, it be resolved that the nation should, on the 1st of July next, be called on to vote, as it had already done in the case of the election of the President of the Republic, on the question as to whether it would definitively have a Republican or a Monarchical form of government. The previous question was immediately called for, and adopted unanimously, the members of the Mountain receiving the announcement of the result with the cry of "Vive la République!"

On Wednesday, the hon. member defended his conduct by saying that there was such a difference of opinion as to whether the Monarchical or Republican form of Government was better adapted for France, that he was anxious to bring the question to an issue by the means he had proposed. The matter then dropped.

Several military arrests have been made, in consequence of insubordination having broken out in one of the regiments stationed in the Champs Elysées, owing, it was reported, to the harsh conduct of the colonel.

GERMAN STATES.

The new Parliament, assembled at Erfurt, of those combined States of Germany which have formed a legislative union at the request of Prussia, has as yet done nothing but elect its officers. In the sitting of the 25th inst., the Lower House of the German Parliament elected M. Simson to the Presidency, and to the Vice-Presidency Messrs. Schenk and Rüder.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Pope's return to the "Eternal City" seems at last a thing certain. It is said his Holiness is to leave Portici for Rome between the 3rd and the 10th of April, and to take the Terracina road. The King of Naples is to accompany his Holiness to Velletri, or perhaps to Rome.

TUSCANY.—Accounts from Florence are to the 19th. They state relative to the exchange of notes that has lately taken place between the British and Tuscan Governments, on the subject of indemnities due to divers British subjects on account of losses experienced during the late events at Leghorn, that the Tuscan Minister answered the first note of the British Government, by alleging that the present Government of Tuscany could not be held responsible for what had taken place at Leghorn. To this note Lord Palmerston replied by a second, refuting the allegations, and citing the principles of international law, in virtue of which the British Government is entitled to demand payment of that of Florence. The Tuscan Minister then proposed another course—that of referring the dispute in question to a mediation. This has been consented to by Lord Palmerston, who has proposed the Sardinian Government as a proper mediator.

NAPLES.—The most recent intelligence from this quarter mentions that the decree of the King for the suppression of the Constitution was ready, and that it would be published with another, granting an almost general amnesty.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 7th has come to hand from New York. The proceedings in Congress are still without interest to the European reader. The correspondence which has passed between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of our commercial relations with the United States, has been presented by General Taylor to Congress.

The discussion on the slavery question was still going forward. Sir H. Bulwer had presented a letter against the proposed increase of duty on manufactured British iron by the United States Government, which was referred to a committee. Commercial affairs were dull.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 12th inst. state that Baron Gros was assiduously occupied in endeavouring to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between England and Greece; but, as far as was publicly known, his exertions had produced neither good nor evil. Indeed, the dispute remained in much the same state as before his arrival, and without any apparent change being near at hand.

WEST INDIES.

Advices to the 22nd ult. have been received from Jamaica, but they contain nothing of interest.

The trial of Mr. Girod, the proprietor of the *Colonial Standard*, for an alleged libel against the Council of Jamaica, had been postponed, at the request of the Attorney-General. It had created a great sensation in the island.

The whole of the islands were in a healthy condition. In some districts the manufacture of sugar was suspended, owing to the severe state of the weather. A great dearth of trade prevailed generally.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

We regret to have to announce the death, on Wednesday morning, of Lieutenant Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, after a few days' illness. His loss will be much felt in the office which he occupied, and the duties of which he performed in the most efficient manner. The Colonelcy of the 42nd Foot becomes vacant by his death.

ALLOWANCE OF SPIRITS IN THE NAVY.

The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the present quantity of spirits served out daily to the seamen in the Royal Navy have made their report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, concluding with the following, as a summary of what they propose:—

1. That the present allowance of spirits or wine be reduced one half.
2. That the remaining portion be issued at dinner-time.
3. That all sailors, cabin and wardroom officers shall not receive any payment for the half ration of spirits taken from them.
4. That mates, second masters, surgeons, assistants, and clerks shall receive compensation at the present savings price for the half allowance of the spirits to be reduced.
5. That midshipmen, cadets, and boys who do not receive a ration of spirits, be paid a compensation equal to the "savings price" of the present whole allowance.
6. That warrant officers, working petty officers, able and ordinary seamen, and non-commissioned officers and privates of marines, shall receive for their half allowance a compensation payment in money of 3s. 6d. per man per calendar month.
7. That second class ordinary seamen and landsmen be allowed 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.
8. That men wishing to give up the reduced allowance, shall receive a further compensation, equal to the savings price, for such period as they may think proper.
9. That no raw spirits be issued to any one, except under special circumstances, at the discretion of the captain.
10. That in cases of persisting drunkenness, a deduction or discontinuance be made for a time in the compensation allowance.
11. That the monthly allowance to the men out of their growing wages be limited to 12s. per month.
12. That the police on board her Majesty's ships be put on a better footing.
13. That the seamen and marines shall be at liberty to make a larger allotment for the maintenance of their families, viz. 41s. 6d. per month for an able seaman.
14. That the Admiralty circular to the fleet, of the 21st July, 1848, respecting provisions, be brought under review, for the purpose of a more satisfactory adjustment of the scale.
15. That the proposed measure take immediate effect as regards all officers, and all future entries; and that, as regards ships in commission, their Lordships fix a convenient day for carrying the measure into effect. But men now in the navy should, in the meantime, have the option of taking advantage of the proposed compensation allowance.

The committee cannot close their report on the important questions referred to their consideration without expressing their hope, and confident expectation, that the measures they have proposed will be conducive to the credit of the British navy, and tend to fulfil their Lordships' anxious desire to promote the best interests of the seamen.

PROPOSED ALLOWANCE OF GROC AND COMPENSATION MONEY.

- Admirals, captains, lieutenants, and wardroom officers, half present allowance; compensation, nil.
Mates, assistant-surgeons, second masters, and clerks, half present allowance; compensation, savings price.
Midshipmen, masters' assistant, clerk's assistant, and boys of 1st class, no allowance except by the special direction of the captain; compensation, savings price.
Cadets, and boys of 2d class, nil; compensation, savings price.
Warrant officers, junior engineers, petty officers, able seamen and others of that class, ordinary seamen, non-commissioned officers and privates of Royal Marines, half present allowance; compensation, 3s. 6d. per man per calendar month.
Second-class ordinary seamen, landsmen, and others of that class, half present allowance; compensation, 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

Lord Gough has expressed a wish to defray the expense that would be incurred in providing the men of his regiment, the 87th, Royal Irish Fusiliers, with the bear-skin cap.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—On Saturday last the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; C. Baring Wall, Esq., in the chair. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner in the grand hall. The chairman read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Phipps, stating that her Majesty had presented a donation of one hundred guineas to the institution. A list of subscriptions and donations was read by the secretary, amounting to nearly £400.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, and some other bills.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, the object of which was to reduce the costs, delays, and complications in the Masters' offices. The noble and learned Lord explained the details of the bill.

Lord LANGDALE was willing to agree to any measure that would promote the diminution of costs and delays in the Masters' offices, but he had considerable objections to the details of the bill. He would consent to the second reading on the understanding that he should not be precluded from fully canvassing its merits at a future stage.

The bill was read a second time on that understanding. The Earl of St. GERMANS moved for returns relative to the dockyard at Devonport; but, objections having been made by the Government to them, the noble Earl withdrew his motion.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships adjourned, for the Easter recess, to the 11th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for Totnes, in the room of Lord Seymour, who has accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

THE DUTY ON BRICKS.

To questions from Lord R. Grosvenor, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he had come to the determination to allow a drawback of fifty per cent. on the stock of bricks new in the makers' yards, and that an immediate survey had been ordered, by which the amount of stocks would be ascertained without delay. All bricks henceforth made would be free of duty. He had also resolved to propose a clause in the Brick Duty Bill to abate from contracts made previously to the proposal for the repeal of the duty the amount of the drawback, or of the duty, as the case might be.

To a question from Colonel Sibthorp, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that Lord Seymour had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, at the usual salary of £2000 a year.

The noble Lord gave notice that he would, after Easter, move for a select committee to inquire into and consider the salaries and offices held by members of Parliament; also the salaries of the Judges of the United Kingdom; likewise the costs of our diplomatic establishments.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To a question from Mr. Ewart, Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that an arrangement had been for some time in contemplation, though it was still incomplete, relative to the National Gallery and Royal Academy. It was the wish of the Government to devote the present building of the National Gallery to the collection of works of art, including the Vernon Gallery, and any other collection that might accrue to the nation. But it was impossible not to see, that George III. having given rooms and various privileges to the Royal Academy, with the view of founding a school of art, it would be not merely just to the Royal Academy, but a national object, to continue to them the means of carrying on their school. The Government, therefore, did not think it would be right to ask the Royal Academy to give up the rooms, without proposing a grant to enable them to obtain a site and a building for their school of art. The Government intended to bring in a bill, during the present session, to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales; and her Majesty had signified her consent to allow the Vernon collection, and any other pictures that might be given to the nation, to be admitted for a few years to Marlborough House.

DUCHIES OF CORNWALL AND LANCASTER.

Mr. TRELAUNY moved for a select committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; to inquire where the accumulations of the Duchies of Cornwall are invested; who is the heir of personal estate to the Prince of Wales; whether duchy dues from mines are reserved in minerals or money, and whether they are rated to the poor; whether mines are directly worked by duchy officers, &c.; and whether the management of the duchy estate has been satisfactory as regards the public, fair as regards its own tenants, or productive of improvement in the state of the rural population.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the property of the duchies was of a strictly private character, belonging absolutely to the heir-apparent of the Crown, and that Parliament had no right whatever to interfere with it. The fact that reductions in the expenditure had been effected to the extent of £10,200 per annum since the accession of her Majesty, sufficiently proved that the property had been satisfactorily managed. The hon. and learned gentleman opposed the motion, on the ground that no parliamentary reason had been given for appointing the committee.

After some conversation, the motion was negatived without a division. The House went into a Committee of Supply, and some votes on account for the Ordinance Estimates were agreed to.

CHIEF JUSTICES' SALARIES.

On the motion for going into committee on the Chief Justices' Salaries Bill, Mr. CHRISTOPHER expressed his objection to the pressing forward of this bill, after the notice given by the First Minister of his intention to move for a committee to inquire into the salaries of all the Judges.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought it desirable to lose no time in fixing the salaries of the Chief Justices, and not leave them as the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench stood, under an arrangement by a minute of council. The noble Lord assured the hon. member that any office that might fall vacant during the inquiry of the proposed committee should be given subject to any alteration Parliament might make.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Mullings, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hume, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Turner took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not object to leave the salary of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas out of the bill, to await the decision of the Committee of Inquiry; but he did not think it would be right to leave the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in its present unsatisfactory state, as a matter of arrangement between the Chief Justice and the Treasury.

Mr. HENLEY, Sir B. HALL, and Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the exclusion of Lord Campbell's salary from the examination of the committee.

Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee on the bill on the 12th of April.

The House divided—
For going into committee 100
Against it 51
Majority —49

The House went into committee on the bill.

On the clause for fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench at £8000, Mr. MULLINGS moved an amendment, the object of which was to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to £7000 during Lord Campbell's tenure of the office, and to £6000 afterwards.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER thought it would be inadvisable to press the committee to a decision on that occasion, and he therefore recommended Mr. Mullings to postpone his motion, and take the sense of the House on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MULLINGS withdrew his amendment. Mr. HENLEY then moved an amendment, to the effect that the salary of the Chief Justice should be £7000.

Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Deedes supported the amendment; Mr. Scholefield, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. P. Wood, and Colonel Reid spoke in favour of the Ministerial proposal.

The committee divided—
For reducing the salary to £7000 38
Against it 86
Majority against the amendment —48

The clause fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench at £8000 was then agreed to, and that relative to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was struck out of the bill.

The Brick Duties Bill passed through committee.

The School Districts Contributions Bill, and the Pirates' Head Money Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide more simple and effectual securities for advances to Purchasers of Incumbered Estates in Ireland. The hon. and learned gentleman said that there were now not less than £13,000,000 of incumbrances on the estates already brought into the market under the commission; and the object of his bill was to give a power to charge the lands sold, in favour of the person who might advance the money, to the extent of one-half the value of the property. He proposed that the commissioner should grant certificates for the advances, which would be a primary charge on the land, and be transferable by endorsement in the simplest way, like railway debentures.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that he proposed to go on with the Ordinance Estimates on the 8th of April, and after them, the Navy Estimates. He was anxious to proceed with as much despatch as possible after the recess with the Irish Franchise Bill and the Australian Colonies Government Bill, and he thought it would be better to go through the committee of one before resuming the committee on the other. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also desirous of proceeding with the Stamp Duties Bill, and he hoped to go on with it on Monday, the 15th of April; but that would depend on the progress made in the Irish Franchise and Australian Colonies Government Bills.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. EWART, on the part of Mr. Milner Gibson, postponed his motion relative to the excise duty on paper and the stamp on newspapers to the 16th of April.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of the income and expenditure of the Royal Academy. The hon. member said that in 1836 the accumulated funds of the Academy amounted to £47,000, and they had the advantage of the use of the National Gallery, which cost the country £90,000; yet it appeared that the Go-

vernment wished to propose a grant to enable this society to procure a building. Unless there had been great waste, the funds ought at present to be about £100,000; and he would not consent to a grant of public money for such a society, which was an illiberal monopoly, and the existence of which was, by many persons, considered injurious to the fine arts.

Lord J. Russell objected to the return. He thought the House might as well ask for a return of Madame Tussaud's income.

Mr. Hume said he would ask for a return of Madame Tussaud's exhibition, if she had a gallery and accommodation for it at the public expense.

Mr. Banks, not being prepared to grant a shilling to the Academy, hesitated to support the motion.

Mr. Hawes denied that the Royal Academy had ever received any public money, and contended that the society was a private and not a public institution.

Mr. Ewart, Sir B. Hall, and Mr. Henley supported the motion.

Mr. Newdegate was resolved to oppose any grant to the Royal Academy, and therefore could not ask them to make a return of their income and expenditure. He thought the proper course for the House to adopt would be to turn the Academy out of the National Gallery.

Mr. P. Howard opposed the motion.

The House divided—
For the motion 19
Against it 47

Majority against the motion 28
On the motion of Mr. Peto, the Titles of Religious Congregations Bill was read a second time.

The Report of Committee of Supply was received.

The House adjourned, for the Easter recess, to the 8th of April.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM SMITH-NEILL, ESQ., OF BARNWEILL AND SWINDRIGEMUIR.

The death of this gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia, occurred on the 22nd of March.

The Neills of Barnweill derive descent from a cadet of the McNeills of Barra, who settled in Ayrshire about the middle of the 16th century, and acquired the lands of Townhead, Monkton, and others in the vicinity of Prestwick, part of which are still in the family.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith-Neill was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his county, and a Commissioner of Supply. He succeeded to Barnweill at the death of his father, James Neill, Esq., in 1799, and to Swindrigemuir and Kersland at the death of his maternal uncle, John Smith, Esq., in 1838. He was born 17th of July, 1784, and married, in November, 1807, Caroline, daughter of George Price Spiller, Esq., Commissary-General, by whom he had issue—1. James George, Captain E.I.C.S., who married, in 1835, Isabella, daughter of Major William Warde, and has issue; 2. John Martin Bladen, Captain, 40th Regiment, who served through the entire of the campaign in Afghanistan, and received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, in 1842; 3. William Francis, an officer in the Royal Artillery; 1. Caroline; 2. Margaret-Smith; 3. Sarah; and 4. Henrietta Jane Helen.

CHARLES GENERAL CRAVEN, OF RICHARDSTOWN, COUNTY LOUTH. This gallant soldier died at Walsall, in Staffordshire, on the 22d March. He was son of the late Major Charles Craven, also a distinguished military officer, and great grandson of Lovén Craven, Esq., a scion of the noble stock of Craven, who served, with his two brothers, in William the Third's army, fought at the battle of the Boyne, and was slain at Anghrim, 12th July, 1691.

General Craven, whose death we record, entered the army as Ensign in the 27th Regiment, in 1790, whence he purchased into the 5th Dragoon Guards, in which he attained his majority, and served in every action the regiment was engaged in, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in France and Flanders, in 1794 and 1795. After the retreat through Holland into Germany, he remained in the latter country, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir David Dundas, and returned with the cavalry to England in 1796; and served subsequently in Ireland and Jersey. He was born 15th Dec., 1769, and married, in 1798, Alice, daughter of John Randall, Esq., by whom he leaves one surviving son, Charles-Cooley Craven, Esq., late Captain 72d Highlanders.

SIR WILLIAM PHILIPPS LAUGHARNE PHILIPPS, BART. The decease of this gentleman occurred at Haverfordwest, on the 18th February. He was male heir and representative of the very ancient and eminent house of Philipps, of Picton Castle, county of Pembroke, which derived its descent from Cadivor ap Colboyn, Lord of Dyfed, called, from his extensive possessions, Cadivor-Vowr, or the Great. The Baronetcy was conferred in 1621 on Sir John Philipps, and continued to be inherited by the senior line of his descendants, until the decease, in 1823, of Sir Richard Philipps, Lord Milford, when the baronetcy reverted to the male heir, Sir Rowland Henry Laugharne Philipps, elder brother and predecessor of the Baronet whose death we record. The Picton Castle estates devolved, however, on the heir of line, and are now enjoyed by Richard Bulkeley Lord Milford.

Sir William was born October 2, 1794, and married, October 13, 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of George White, Esq., by whom he leaves a son, Sir Godwin, the present Baronet, born January 10, 1840, and four daughters, Sarah Elizabeth, Lilla, Lavinia, and Charlotte.

VICE-ADMIRAL MACKAY. VICE-ADMIRAL the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay was the fourth son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, and brother of the late and of the present Lord Reay. He entered the Royal Navy early in life, in 1794, and was engaged in active and arduous service from that period until 1832. During our late wars Mackay did his duty gallantly and ably in every part of the world where our men-of-war went. His later occupation was in the Eastern Archipelago and the Chinese Seas. He was made a Vice-Admiral of the Red the 4th of May, 1849. This distinguished seaman died at his residence, in the Albany, on the 25th instant.

Vice-Admiral Mackay bore the prefix of Hon. to his name, because on the succession of his brother to his grandfather's title of Lord Reay, he, and his other brothers and his sisters, were raised to the rank of sons and daughters of a baron.

THE DEAN OF SALISBURY. The Very Rev. Francis Lear, B.D., Dean of Salisbury, was a scion of the ancient and honourable family of Lear, or Lear, and a clergyman of high repute and esteem. He was Rector of Bishopstone, near Salisbury, and was appointed to his deanery at the end of Sir Robert Peel's administration, through the influence of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P. The very rev. gentleman died recently at the deanery, in the Close, Salisbury.

THE HON. MRS. OGILVIE GRANT. CAROLINE LOUISA, wife of the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant, second son of the Earl of Seafield, died at Milton, near Kilmallock, February 6, deeply lamented. She was the second daughter of Eyre Evans, Esq., of Ash-hill Towers, county of Limerick, by Anna his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Maunsell, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council at Madras. Her grandfather, Eyre Evans, Esq., of Miltown Castle, county of Cork, derived from a common ancestor with the noble house of Carbery; his father, Thomas Evans, Esq., of Miltown Castle, M.P. for Castle Martyr, having been third son of the Right Hon. George Evans, of Caberass and Bulgaden Hall, and brother of George, first Lord Carbery. Mrs. Grant has left a son, Francis William, born 9th March, 1847.

EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—Mr. Lacy has introduced a bill to promote extramural interments. The bill recites that it is expedient that facilities should be given for the burying of corpses in places distant from cities, towns, and populous places situate in Great Britain and Ireland. The first clause provides that it shall be lawful, after the passing of the act, for railway companies duly incorporated, and under certain liabilities, to purchase and hold lands, erect buildings, and other necessary works for the purpose of forming cemeteries, and to use the same. The bill contemplates the incorporation of the "Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847," and gives the directors of railways power to purchase land for cemeteries, should a majority of the shareholders sanction the proposition. It further provides that the cemeteries are to be planted with timber trees, at the rate of 2000 per acre; and that no cemetery shall be situate more than one quarter of a mile from a line or branch line. The 12th clause provides that it shall not be lawful for the company to charge a higher rate of charge for persons going to and from the cemeteries than may now be authorised to be charged for persons travelling as ordinary passengers, except in the case of a special train ordered expressly for the funeral. It is proposed that the capital shall be raised by bonds or debentures, not exceeding in the whole a sum equal to £2 per cent. of the capital of the company; the same to be equal, in all respects, as a security to the bonds and debentures issued by the company for their general purposes.

EASTER TENURE.—Farringdon Ward, in the City of London, the aldermanry of which was bought by William Farringdon, goldsmith (1279), remained in that citizen's family upwards of 80 years. It was held by the tenure of presenting a gillyflower at Easter, which was then a flower of great rarity.

THE BRICK DUTY.—The reduction of the duty from bricks upon a warehouse costing £4000, will make a saving of £100, which is 2½ per cent. on the whole cost. On another warehouse, costing £2400, which has more of stone-work and less of brickwork, the saving will be about £45, which is rather under 2 per cent. For a house costing £1000, it will make a saving of £15, which is 1½ per cent. Upon cottages it will save, upon the whole cost, about 2½ per cent.

THE GORHAM CASE.—BISHOP OF EXETER'S LETTER.

We are impressed, by the Bishop of Exeter's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, just published by Murray, with a very firm conviction that a serious crisis is impending over the Church; and, in laying before our readers an analysis of that production, it is our desire and intention to treat it seriously and impartially. The Bishop addresses the Archbishop of Canterbury "with the most painful feelings." "Never before has the Primate of all England," he says, "thrown himself upon the judgment of the world as the writer of a controversial book." His Grace has recently published a new edition of an old work in which baptism is treated of, and in the preface to which he refers to the present "distressing controversy." As a party to that controversy, the Bishop of Exeter examines the new matter in the Archbishop's book, and asserts that the "original views in it present a noble contrast to the lower views on the same subject which the Archbishop has for some years adopted."

Through twenty pages the Bishop controverts the Archbishop's present doctrines concerning baptism, which he contends are new and changed, though he admits unconsciously changed, from the Archbishop's former doctrines. The principal point at issue between the two prelates is, the faith of those who present infants for baptism; the Archbishop having expressed an opinion that "the Saviour will favour and hear the prayers of all parents who concur in like simplicity and faith" in "the necessity of that spiritual regeneration." The Bishop speaks of this as "substituting vicarious prayer for the sacraments; and as 'little short, if indeed short, of heresy.' He actually accuses the Archbishop of 'ginging to the winds the declarations of Scripture and of the Church interpreting Scripture.' He describes the Archbishop as 'making the 'prayer of faith' of the parents of infants necessary to their beneficial reception of the sacrament;' and he says that the 'teaching' of the Archbishop is 'BANK POPEERY, AND WORSE THAN POPEERY.'"

Dr. Philpotts overstrains the Archbishop's language, who does not assert, as far as we understand, that the prayers of the parents are necessary to the efficacy of baptism, but only that they would be heard with favour. On points of this description, with much minute criticism, the Bishop employs the first part of his pamphlet, and he at once makes it apparent that the contest is not confined to him and Mr. Gorham, but extends to the Archbishop. There is nearly the same vital difference of doctrine between the Bishop and the Archbishop, as between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham.

The Bishop says, "If self-contradiction were all that I had to object to your Grace's book, I should not think it necessary to trouble you or myself, much less the Church at large, on the matter" (though the Archbishop is guilty, according to the Bishop, of Popery and heresy). "My complaint is of a much graver character. My Lord, you were summoned to attend the hearing of the late cause before the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Council, in order that you might assist them in dealing with the questions of doctrine which were mooted in that case; and I grieve to think that instead of leading you have misled those whom you were to instruct, not only by mis-stating the matter on which you advised, but also by misquoting all, or almost all, the authors cited by you in confirmation of your statement." That is a serious charge. The Bishop, after accusing his metropolitan of "heresy and Popery," accuses him of mis-stating, and misquoting, and misleading her Majesty's Council. He also accuses the Archbishop of "giving the sanction of his authority" to a "judgment marked by the most palpable misapprehensions—and therefore mis-statements—of doctrine; and by omissions, unparalleled in any other similar document, of the true grounds on which justice required that the judgment should be founded." The Archbishop is said to have "concurred in the false, destructive declaration that the Church has no positive doctrine on the efficacy of the sacrament of holy baptism;" and, "as far as in him lies, and as far as the effect of the sentence of the Privy Council goes," "sanctions a decision that the Church over which he presides is no part of the Church of Christ." The Bishop admits "that these are grave charges," which, "if he fail to establish them, will fasten on himself the guilt not only of calumny, but of schism." He accordingly devotes two or three and twenty pages to proving all these charges against the Archbishop.

We do not see in his statements any direct proof that the Archbishop has mis-stated the matter at issue, or actually misquoted any authorities, though he may have understood the matters at issue and those authorities differently from the Bishop, and may have been unacquainted with some nice points of criticism with which the Bishop is familiar. The whole of this part of the pamphlet consists of such criticism; and admitting that the Bishop is right in every point—which we neither affirm nor deny—what he advances does not justify the very serious charges he has brought against his metropolitan. We may, too, be permitted to add, that what he says of not thinking it necessary to trouble himself or the Church with the Archbishop's self-contradictions, though they amount to heresy and Popery, had the Archbishop "not been summoned to attend the hearing of a cause before the Privy Council," to which the Bishop was a party, and in which the judgment went against him, implies that he has much less zeal for the integrity of the Church, and the purity of its doctrines, than for a case in which he is personally concerned. The decision of the Privy Council led him to bring forth the charges of heresy and Popery against one of his judges.

The Bishop devotes the remainder of his pamphlet, which consists altogether of ninety pages, to the examination of the judgment of the Privy Council. He begins by stating that the heresies of Mr. Gorham, for which he refused him institution, are these:—1st, That, by declaring original sin to be a hindrance to the benefit of baptism, he denied the article of the Creed, "One baptism for the remission of sins." 2ndly, That he separated entirely the inward and spiritual grace from the sacrament, inasmuch as he stated regeneration to precede baptism, when baptism was rightly received." "These heresies were glozed over or almost unnoticed in the judgment," in a manner which the Bishop compares to "a man being charged with murder, and a judge noticing no other evidence but such as established manslaughter." "Mr. Gorham's special error," he says, "is not simply omitted; it is, by implication, denied. So much suppression of truth," he adds, "converts a formal absolution of Mr. Gorham into a virtual condemnation of his doctrine."

The Bishop also condemns the judgment, in addition to condemning it because the Archbishop misled the Council as to the doctrines of the Church, "because a canon of 1604" and the "Act of Uniformity are not cited, though they have the most direct, palpable, and conclusive bearing on the matter at issue," and though they were pressed on the attention of the Court by counsel. He condemns the judgment, too, because "the Court did not apply itself to a consideration of the terms in which the Articles of the Church are expressed, and, if ambiguous, having recourse to those sources from which they were derived, to explain them." The whole of this part of the letter also turns on the different views taken by the Bishop, and by the Archbishop and Mr. Gorham, on what the Church prescribes concerning the sacrament of baptism.

A more direct accusation against the Judges, made by Dr. Philpotts, is that they have "listened to clamours from without, or to suggestions of timid caution from within the Church," that "they will introduce confusion into the Church, and it may be into the State, drive hundreds of conscientious men out of the ministry, and shock the feelings and oppose the prejudices of a large and valuable portion of the laity." The danger they apprehended, he alleges, "was visionary, for there are not probably six men, calling themselves churchmen," though evidently the Archbishop is supposed to be one, "who partake of Mr. Gorham's special heresy." The Bishop charges the Judges with having "adopted a temporizing measure which it was thought would satisfy both parties." He affirms, that "they have neglected the law they were bound to recognise," and he "appeals from this legally supreme court to another and a higher tribunal." "It was not," he affirms, a common case of false doctrine in which I used the power committed to me by God, and which before I was consecrated Bishop I pledged myself to exercise." "There is no heresy in baptism beyond this (of Mr. Gorham), none which involves a more complete denial of truth. It was a thorough deliberate systematic denial of all true sacramental grace." "We cannot," he asserts, "maintain the Catholic faith as to holy baptism to be the faith of the Church of England, without maintaining that the court which decided otherwise decided contrary to the faith." From such a circumstance "uncertainty is thrown over everything." "Some will be tempted to seek truth elsewhere, in the Church of Rome, which promises them rest from the search after truth."

"Not only peace," says the Bishop, "and rest, and quiet confidence have been broken by the judgment, and the hands of those made to 'hang down who have laboured zealously for the Church,' but very serious doubts have been raised whether the Church, if she continue passive under the judgment, will not forfeit her claim to be a portion of the church of Christ." In conclusion, the Bishop advises the Archbishop "to call together your com-provincial Bishops, and invite them to declare what is the faith of the Church on the Articles impugned in this judgment."

"Meanwhile," he says, "I have one most painful duty to perform. I have to protest, not only against the judgment pronounced in the recent cause, but also against the regular consequences of that judgment. I have to protest against your Grace's doing what you will speedily be called to do either in person, or by some other exercising your authority. I have to protest, and I do hereby solemnly protest before the Church of England, before the holy Catholic Church, before Him who is the Divine Head, against your giving mission to exercise cure of souls within my diocese to a clergyman who proclaims himself to hold the heresies which Mr. Gorham holds. I protest that any one who gives mission to him, till he retracts, is a favourer and supporter of these heresies. I protest, in conclusion, that I cannot, without sin, and by God's grace I will not, hold communion with him, be he who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears." The Bishop will not hold communion with those who give effect to the judgment.

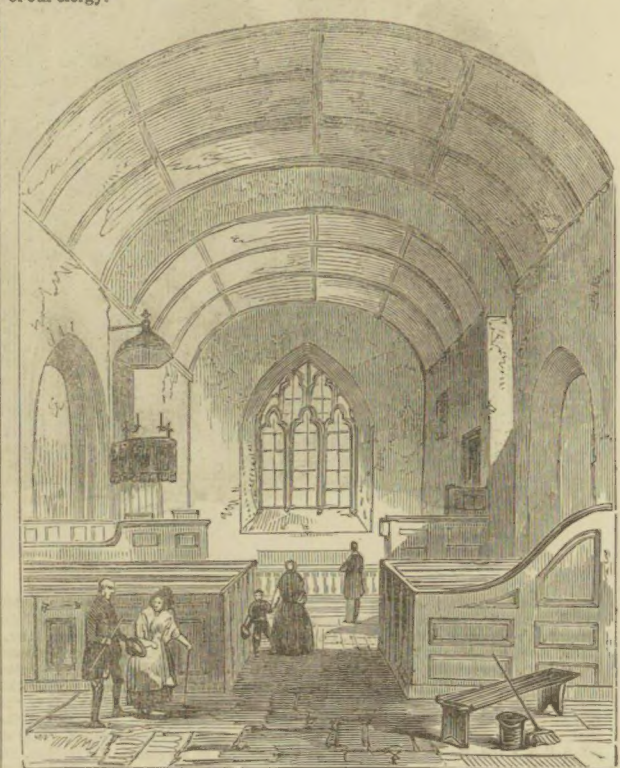
The letter of the Bishop, with the charges he makes, and the defence which, in conclusion, he huris against the authority of the Archbishop and the Privy Council, adds amazingly to the gravity of the affair. The Bishop of Exeter, vehement though he be, does not stand alone in his opposition to the Privy Council and the two Archbishops—the doctrines he espouses are supported by a very large body of the clergy. He may be intemperate, still he is a man of great power, of great dialectic skill, of considerable theological reputation, and of high standing in the Church. He is now seventy-three years of age. Such a man, so high in rank, with due reverence, as he says, for his Archbishop, but with great affliction, accuses the Privy Council of committing injustice, and his superior of heresy. Such accusations so made cannot pass by as the idle wind; they must be, and in fact already are, taken up, and the results can scarcely be otherwise than most important and deplorable. The dispute which began between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham has already extended through the whole Church; and involves a contest between a large part of the Church and the highest authority in the State.

The further facts of the case that have transpired are these:—

An address, subscribed by Peers, members of Parliament, and others connected

with the diocese, has been presented to the Bishop of London, stating that they are deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers to the faith and vitality of the Church of England which the judgment in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter" involves; of its certain tendency to destroy the bona fides of all subscription to religious tests; and of the general unfitness of a court so composed as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the treatment of questions of Christian doctrine; and entreat him to take counsel with his right rev. brethren concerning the application of a remedy to these evils, and particularly concerning the adoption of means which may enable the Church to declare, in such words as shall appear most effectual, its doctrine touching the sacrament of baptism. The Bishop has replied to the address, that he is alive to the necessity and the duty of taking counsel with his brethren at the present crisis, and of doing all in his power to avert the injurious consequences apprehended. He believes the task of devising proper measures is not hopeless, if the truth be maintained in a spirit of moderation and charity.

Four of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland have by writing tendered to the Bishop of London their "deep and heartfelt thanks for his faithful refusal to concur in the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whereby it is propounded that the regeneration of infants in holy baptism is not the clear and unquestionable doctrine of the Church of England, and that a minister of that Church may reasonably deny that infants are regenerated by holy baptism." In returning his acknowledgements, the Bishop of London says:—"Holding it to be unquestionably the doctrine of the Church of England that infants receive remission of original sin in baptism, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, applied to them by that sacrament, and finding in Mr. Gorham's answers to the Bishop of Exeter's questions a distinct denial of that doctrine, I could not bring myself to concur in the reasons assigned by the Judicial Committee for recommending her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Court of Arches. Mr. Gorham holds that the remission of original sin, adoption into the family of God, and regeneration must all take place, in the case of infants, not in baptism nor by means of baptism, but before baptism—an opinion which appears to me to be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the Church, and utterly to destroy the sacramental character of baptism. I cannot admit that this opinion is to be reconciled, by any latitude of interpretation, which can reasonably be claimed, with the Church's articles and formularies; nor do I believe that it is an opinion which is held by more than a very small number indeed of our clergy."



INTERIOR OF BRAMFORD SPEKE CHURCH, DEVON.—(SEE PAGE 187.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. J. G. Hornby, to the rectory of Bury, Lancashire. The Rev. F. Johnson, to the rectory of Ludington, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Henry Gray, to the rectory of Aldsmoorbury. The Rev. P. U. Brown, to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Norwich. The Rev. J. G. Marshall, to the rectory of Wrappingham, Norfolk. The Rev. T. B. Llewellyn Browne, to the rectory of Bodvri, Flintshire. The Rev. Wm. Alexander, to the rectory of Termonamogan, Ireland. The Rev. R. H. Baxter, to the vicarage of Seaham, Durham. The Rev. Robert Alexander Parke, to the vicarage of Clonduff, Dromore. Rev. J. Blomfield, to be one of the chaplains in the Hon. East India Company's service, and to the Bishop of Calcutta.

VACANCIES.—Ormskirk vicarage, Lancashire, dio. Chester; value, £367, with residence; patron, Earl of Derby; Rev. E. J. G. Hornby prom. Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead chaplaincy; stipend, £75. Portsea Union, Hants; Rev. J. R. Huston, resigned. Deanery of Salisbury: rectory of Bishopstowe, near Salisbury; value £1000 a year; in the gift of the Pembroke family.

VISITATION.—The Archdeacon of York has fixed the following days for holding his next visitation:—York, April 23rd; Pontefract, 24th; Doncaster, 25th; Rotherham, 26th.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with acknowledgments of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Philip Bennett Power, of Woburn Episcopal Chapel, from his congregation; the Rev. R. P. Blakeney, "for his zealous and triumphant advocacy of Protestant principles, in a discussion with the Rev. J. B. Naghten, Roman Catholic priest, March, 1850;" the Rev. Augustine Gaspard Edouard, late incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, from the congregation; the Rev. W. H. Gover, from the teachers in the Sunday School belonging to the church of St. Andrew, Holborn; the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, from the members of the Bath Friendly Society; the Rev. Henry Neville, curate of Yarmouth, from a number of those in the habit of attending his ministry; the Rev. Stephen Brain Sutton, late curate of St. Mary's Church, Kirkdale, Liverpool, from the congregation; the Rev. George Pettit, for fourteen years missionary in India, on his return to his evangelical labours in the East, by friends in his native town, Birmingham.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Chancellor of the University of London has lately received a Royal warrant, appointing the following noblemen and gentlemen Fellows of that University:—Right Hon. Lord Montagu; Right Hon. Lord Overstone; Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay; G. Cornwall Lewis, Esq., M.P.; Henry Hallam, Esq., George Grote, Esq.

The Gloucester Church Union have adopted an address to the Bishop of Exeter in expression of their grateful sympathy in reference to the position in which he has been placed by the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The number of clergy in the rural deanery of Leeds, which is co-extensive with the original parish of Leeds, has increased since the coming into operation of Dr. Hook's act to upwards of sixty, with the prospect of further increase.

GRAND BANQUET BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO GENERAL LORD GOUGH.

On Saturday evening last, the Hon. the East India Company entertained General Lord Gough and a distinguished party at the London Tavern, in honour of the return of the noble and gallant veteran from his victorious career in India. The numerous suites of apartments on the principal and upper floors were appropriated as reception-rooms, withdrawing-rooms, &c., all being decorated specially for the purpose, and adorned with costly mirrors, damasks, and exotics. The large banquet-hall, in which the dinner was served, presented a magnificent appearance. The display of gold and silver-gilt plate was profuse and gorgeous—epergnes, quaint and ponderous flagons, tazzas, candelabra, &c., being arranged over the whole surface of the tables. At the principal table two spirited and massive equestrian groups in solid silver richly chased—the one taken from one of the cartoons exhibited in Westminster-hall, and representing Robert Bruce attacked by assassins, the other Prince Maurice at the battle of Nassau. In the centre of this table was a plate bearing a beautifully executed figure of Fame, in frosted silver, about 2 feet high, standing on a pedestal surrounded by wreaths of laurel, and holding forth a crown of victory towards the place allotted to the honoured guest of the evening. On buffets at the end of the room, and on either side, there was also ranged in order a collection of massive and unique gold and silver-gilt dishes of curious forms and of various ages. The whole array presented a spectacle of grandeur and luxury alike worthy of the rich and powerful body by whom the entertainment was given, and of the noble and gallant general whose brilliant victories have added so largely to their power. The dinner itself was equally luxurious, and comprised every known delicacy and the most recherché viands, and the wines included the products of the most esteemed vintages of every wine-growing country.

The chair was filled by Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., chairman of the East India Company. Viscount Gough sat on his immediate right,



DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, AT PARIS.

and around the table, on the same side, were seated in the following order, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Hon. Captain Gough, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; Right Hon. Fox Maule, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir George Pollock, Sir James Macdonald, G.C.B.; Sir Charles Malcolm, the Solicitor-General. And on the left of the chairman were, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, Sir William Gomm, the Earl of Clare, Viscount Jocelyn, Charles Mills, Esq.; the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of England, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B.; Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shell, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, M.P.; Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.; Sir John Doveton, Sir George Clerk, M.P.; Major Edwardes, &c.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who were invited to the banquet, but were unable to be present, were the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Ripon, Sir George Grey, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

Covers were laid for 120 guests, and about that number sat down. Both Viscount Gough and Major Edwardes were recognised on their arrival by the crowd assembled outside the Tavern, and were loudly cheered. Lady Gough, her three daughters, and a number of other ladies were present in the gallery, and remained during the whole evening, evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings.

The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

The usual loyal toasts having been given and duly honoured, the Chairman once more rose, amidst breathless silence to propose the toast of the evening, which he gave in nearly the following words:—My Lords and gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to do honour to one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers of the British army—(cheers)—a soldier who has commanded—has fought—has conquered in more battles than any general who has ever

able records of the British army. In many countries and many climes, and in many of our bravest battles, more than thirty years has Lord Gough fought for his country. On the glorious records of fame I believe there are few names entered which are better or more universally known than that of Lord Gough, who, with his gallant 87th, was the captor of the first eagle and the first banner of France. But, my Lords and gentlemen, it is in relation to Lord Gough's services in that quarter of the world in which we, the East India Company, are more particularly interested, that I would now claim your attention. Lord Gough has been a faithful servant to the East India Company. He has served the Government of India as Commander-in-Chief of our army with his whole heart, with entire devotion, with that singleness of mind which is peculiar to him, with that faithfulness and that success which demand their deepest acknowledgment. My Lords and gentlemen, China, the vast empire of China, submitted to his victorious arms; and in India he has gained a magnificent kingdom for the British Crown. (Loud cheers.) The gallant chairman then turned to Lord Gough, and addressed him as follows:—My Lord Gough, in the name of the East India Company, I have the highest gratification in expressing to you their cordial acknowledgments for the never-to-be-forgotten services which you have rendered to them and to your country. (Hear, hear.) In their names I welcome you back to your native land, and I am sure there is no individual present in this brilliant assemblage who will not unite with me in the fervent prayer that you may long live to enjoy the well-deserved honours and the rewards conferred upon you by a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country. My Lords and gentlemen, I beg to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough," with all the honours.

This toast was received with loud and continuous cheering, the band of the Coldstream Guards at the same time striking up "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

When the chairman turned round to address Lord Gough, one of the attendants placed a wreath of laurel in the outstretched hand of the figure of Victory, and turned it round so as to face Lord Gough. As soon as this was observed by the company, there was a renewed and general burst of cheering.

Lord Gough returned thanks in a very appropriate speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

A fine bust of Viscount Gough has just been modelled by Mr. G. G. Adams, 5, Eccleston-street East, Pimlico; and will be executed in marble, after it has been exhibited for a short time at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall East. The likeness of the veteran hero is remarkably striking.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, IN PARIS.

ONE of the results of the recent Socialist movement in Paris was the conviction of eighty-three soldiers, for having deposited crowns at the Bastille. They were sentenced to be transported to Algeria; and the scene which our Artist has sketched, shows the party on foot, on their way from the Military Prison of the Abbaye to the Railway Station. They were escorted by cavalry and foot; and the crowd strongly sympathised with them by shaking hands with them. Women might be seen begging alms, linen, provisions, &c., from the persons at the balconies and windows: the police attempted to remove them. Children got between the legs of the escort, who, however, did not repel them: in short, every mark of sympathy is shown to the prisoners on their way through the quarter, and from every class of persons.

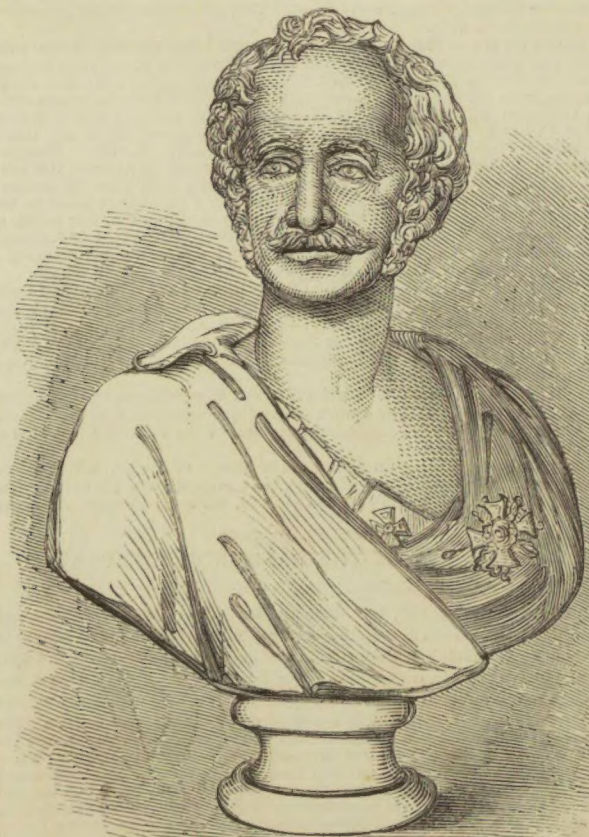
PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM KERSHAW, ESQ., M.P.

MR. KERSHAW is the successor of Mr. Cobden in the representation of Stockport. He contested the borough at the general election of 1847. Mr. Cobden was then absent on the Continent, and was returned at the head of the poll with Mr. Heald, who defeated Mr. Kershaw by a majority of 566 to 538 votes. Mr. Cobden was also returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for which he made his election to sit; and in December, 1847, Mr. Kershaw, after a severe contest with Major Marsland, was returned by a majority of 581 to 545.

Mr. Kershaw's immediate connexion with Stockport commenced in 1842. At that time two-thirds of the factories in Stockport were idle; whole streets of houses were deserted; poor's rates and private subscriptions were insufficient for the daily increasing destitution of the population. Mills and machinery had lost their value—there was no demand for labour, whether skilled or unskilled—and, in short, no period of misery and distress had ever before so pressed upon all classes, from the manufacturer to the artisan. It was hailed as a prospect of better times when Mr. Kershaw purchased and set to work the Mersey Mills, giving employment to about 1200 hands. The firm of which he is the head were known for their enterprising spirit, and the variety and extent of their trade. Their print-works at Ardwick gave employment to 200 hands, most of them of a high degree of skill. Their warehouses were amongst the largest in Manchester: they had an immense amount of work done for them in other factories, and by the hand-loom weavers in their own homes. They made prints for the markets of Portugal, Greece, the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, the East Indies, and the home market; and it was, therefore, believed that they would soon give still further employment in Stockport. The expectation was not disappointed: a manufactory called India Mills was built; it covers 1165 square yards. In one apartment on the ground-floor, lighted by 109 lights, there are 1000 patent power-looms, and in that room 3000 persons sat down at a tea party to celebrate the opening of the mill, in 1846. Mr. Kershaw now pays about £1300 a week, or £68,000 a year, wages in Stockport alone; and at all their works the firm pays not much under £100,000. This of itself accounts for his having been invited to become a candidate for the representation of the borough; but he was also known as an

earnest promoter of education amongst the people. From his boyhood he had been a teacher at a Sunday-school; and as by constant exertion and diligent attention to business he won his way to prosperity, he was always ready to subscribe liberally to schools and all places of public instruction, and on one occasion gave no less a sum than £1000 to the Congregational Board of Education, which was assigned to the schools in Cavendish-street, Manchester, and to which Mr. Kershaw afterwards gave further sums amounting to not less than £700, as additional subscription. He early took an active part in politics, and at the first election for Manchester (which, with all its skill, industry, wealth, and population, sent no representative to Parliament until after the passing of the Reform Bill). Mr. Kershaw was vice-chairman of Poulett Thompson's committee, and, at the subsequent election, chairman. He was amongst the most active of those who exerted themselves to obtain the municipal franchise for Manchester, and was successively chosen at once Councillor-Alderman of his ward, and finally Mayor in 1843. In 1837 he was appointed a county magistrate. He was one of the earliest members of the Free-Trade Association, afterwards the League, in Manchester; took an active part in all the proceedings of its council, and was one of the largest subscribers to its funds. He has been the maker of his own fortune, and is one of those men whose success speaks encouragement to all who are willing to work their own way patiently and with honest perseverance. He was born at Manchester, in 1794. His father was a working man, earning at best but small wages. At that period there were but few schools—few people who cared much for the instruction of workmen. It was no easy matter for those who had to earn their bread to accomplish any education. William Kershaw when a mere boy obtained employment in a warehouse, and managed in intervals of work to learn something, so that at the age of sixteen he was able to get a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. His constant attention to business, his general ability, and the knowledge he speedily acquired of details made him so essential to his employers and so won their confidence, that, whilst yet a very young man, they made him a junior partner in the firm, and of that firm, with a vastly extended business, he is now the chief. In Parliament he belongs



BUST OF VISCOUNT GOUGH, BY G. G. ADAMS.

headed an army in our Asiatic possessions—battles, the results of which, in importance to the British nation, have only been second to those of that illustrious hero whose achievements have never been equalled. (Hear, hear.) My Lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough" (loud cheering), restored to his country, by the blessing of Providence, after a long absence, and, I may add, after a long and brilliant career of Indian glory. My Lords and gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me in this assemblage to detail to you the services of Lord Gough—they are identified with the imperish-



MR. ALDERMAN KERSHAW, M.P. FOR STOCKPORT.

to the class of business members, and has spoken but little. His first speech was against the Regium Donum to Dissenters both in England and Ireland, on the ground of opposition to all State grants to any church. Mr. Kershaw is a staunch advocate of the voluntary principle, has voted with Mr. Trevelyan against church-rates, and with Mr. Osborne as to the Church in Ireland. He is a supporter of Mr. Hume's Reform, Mr. Cobden's Financial and International Arbitration measures, and Mr. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot. He voted with Mr. Ewart for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, for the Irish Arms Bill of 1848, and against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1849; against Mr. Disraeli's motions both last and this session; with Mr. Cayley for repeal of the Malt-tax, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; with the Government, on the Irish Franchise Bill and on Mr. Hunt's motion for the withdrawal of the African Squadron. He was a member of the Committees of the School of Design and Public Libraries, and on a division with the Earl of March was elected a member of the Committee on County Expenditure.

The Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a photograph by Messrs. Beard.



PROCESSION OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE, AT ROCHESTER.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE FROM HIS RESIDENCE AT ROCHESTER TO LIVERPOOL.

THURSDAY, the 21st of March, 1850, will long be remembered in Rochester, on account of the grand demonstration which took place on that day in compliment to Clement Royds, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster, on his departure to the assizes at Liverpool. It was a complete holiday throughout the town: shops were closed; mills, factories, and other establishments suspended their daily toil, and the inhabitants vied with each other in evincing their respect and esteem towards a fellow-townsmen, for whom they entertained so much attachment and good feeling.

Shortly after Mr. Royds had received his appointment as High Sheriff, a committee was formed by the inhabitants of Rochester, who determined upon the erection of a complimentary arch upon the Old Bridge, situated in the centre of the town. A subscription for this purpose was commenced, which was so liberally responded to that a fine ox was purchased and roasted whole, and distributed amongst the poor people. A most substantial dinner was provided, and partaken of by 151 of the oldest and poorest inhabitants, whose united ages amounted to 11,446 years. A grand display of fireworks took place in the evening, and there were numerous other amusements.

A procession was agreed upon, and it cannot but have been most gratifying to the High Sheriff that all parties most cordially entered into the proposal to give him a joyous escort on his way to perform his official duties. An address was also prepared, and signed by the magistrates, the clergy, the authorities, and most of the principal inhabitants.

Upon the appointed day the neighbouring gentry, tradesmen, yeomen, farmers, and persons of all grades, poured early into the town, to witness the display and take part in the procession. The weather was fine. Flags were hoisted in all directions, bands of music paraded the streets, and the church bells rang merrily.

The arch under which the procession passed did great credit to Messrs. Mills and Barnish, the builders. The wood-work was covered with calico to represent stone, and the whole decorated with flowers, evergreens, and a profusion of flags, banners, and appropriate devices, amongst which were the Royal arms, the arms of the High Sheriff, the county, and the borough. The words "Royds, Sheriff" were inscribed on both sides of the arch, and also the Royal motto, V.R., and the Crown, which were lighted with gas in the evening, and had a brilliant effect. There were also two other arches—one erected by Mr. John Haworth, druggist, in Drake-street; and the other, in Smith-street, was erected by the authorities.

As early as nine o'clock in the morning parties began to assemble on the lawn at Mount Falgout, which is situated very near the town, the seat of the High Sheriff. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. James Gibson (as the representative of the chief constable of the town, who was absent in London), the commissioners, and other gentlemen, presented to the High Sheriff a congratulatory address; to which Mr. Royds appropriately replied, and, in the course of his address, observed that he had resided at Rochester for nearly three-score years and ten.

After most of the company had partaken of breakfast, the procession began to form, and at eleven o'clock left the residence of the High Sheriff in the following order:—

County Constabulary. Four Marshals, on horseback. Band of Music. Manorial and Parish Constables. Fire Brigade, on two engines, fully accoutred. Deputy Chief Constable of the Town, accompanied by the Commissioners, six abreast. Freemasons. Band of Music. The Rochester district of Independent Odd Fellows, with appropriate flags and banners. Order of Foresters. Band of Music. Protestant Association. Band of the Worsley Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, in full uniform. The Rochester Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Crooke. Steward of the Manor. Deputy Steward. Coroner. Magistrates. Clergy. Two Grandsons of the High Sheriff, on beautifully caparisoned ponies. Trumpeters. Javelin Men. The High Sheriff's State Carriage, drawn by four splendid greys, containing the High-Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and Chaplain. Javelin Men. High Sheriff's Private Carriages, containing Mrs. Royds and family. These were followed by at least one hundred and fifty carriages, containing the principal gentry of the county, and by near four hundred horsemen intermixed between the carriages.

When the High Sheriff arrived at the arch, the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude rent the air. A balloon was inflated upon the arch by Mr. Abraham Tempest, which went the distance of sixty miles to a place called Bree's Wood, in Shropshire. The procession was under the direction of mounted marshals, wearing white favours and wands; and great praise is due to them and the committee for their excellent management. The cortege passed through the principal streets of the town to the railway station at Blue Pitts, which is about three miles from the residence of the High Sheriff. Throughout the line the High Sheriff was vociferously cheered.

After the departure of the High Sheriff, the procession returned to Rochester, and there separated. Public dinners took place at most of the inns in the town, the principal dinner being at the Grapes Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. F. L. Johnson, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Royds' health was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the evening was spent with great conviviality.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—During the last eight years upwards of 640 slavers have been taken on the coast of Africa, and of that number of vessels three-fourths have been taken within thirty miles of the coast. It is the general impression of naval officers, that it would be much more advisable to grant a bounty on the tonnage of vessels taken near the coast of Africa, if found fitted or proved to be engaged in the slave-trade, in preference to the plan at present adopted, of awarding a bounty according to the number of slaves taken. The plan of granting a bounty on the tonnage of the vessels taken would strike at the root of the trade, and place the conduct of the cruisers above suspicion of letting them touch the coast in the expectation of catching them when full of slaves. "Prevention is better than cure," if the squadron is to be kept on the coast; and a bounty on the tonnage of the slave vessels taken in attempting to reach the coast would be the most effectual means of suppressing the slave-trade.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XX.

STREET AMUSEMENTS.

At different times several ephemeral little treatises have appeared professing to teach the inhabitants of London how to live upon £50, £100, and divers other sums a year, not one, however, pointing out the way by which any of these incomes were to be obtained. Mrs. Glasse went very differently to work when she attempted to throw a new light upon the economy of cooking, by advising her readers to "first catch their hare," thereby conveying most sensible information in one brief unmistakable sentence, and leaving them to proceed with the receipt, or not, just as they were or might be provided with the animal treated of. Although this introduction is hardly to the point, it will serve to lead us to the ways and means hundreds in London have recourse to of obtaining a livelihood, by appealing to our eyes and ears, by the sights and sounds which they produce in our busy streets; causing those within doors to curse their deafening clamour, and those without, who are interrupted by the assembled crowd, and prevented from passing on their way, to utter anything but blessings upon their "devoted heads;" proving the moral of the old fable, that what is fun to one is death to another, by one class being amused at the expense of another's annoyance.

For our part we look on these street performers with a very lenient eye, knowing that they are struggling to live in the best way they can, and that their humble endeavours to please afford amusement to thousands. Look how the little urchins run at the first sound of Punch's well-known voice—what a pat-

tering there is of shod and shoeless feet from every court and alley in the neighbourhood as soon as his "chuck, chuck, chure" is heard, startling the silence of the street. They whip up their marbles, and start off with their peg-top half wound to get a front place; for the hardened old rogue was a favourite with their forefathers, and they are never weary of seeing him bang Judy with his truncheon. They have a keen relish for his rather coarse jokes—the only objectionable point in this old exhibition. How they dance round an Italian boy with his organ, forgetting all their poverty and hunger for the moment, while some little rascal, the raggedest in the group, keeps excellent time with his castanets, which are four bare bones placed between the fingers of each hand, and rattled over his head with laughter and delight, while he thinks himself the chief contributor to the amusement.

But Punch and Judy are the chief characters in our Sketch. Punch was a different performance in our youthful days: then he went out, got drunk, came home and quarrelled with his wife; from words they got to blows, and there used to be a tremendous fight between them, and sorry we are to say the drunken old rascal swore dreadfully. At last he struck Judy a tremendous blow with his truncheon, and she fell down senseless, as if dead. Then the conscience of the hump-backed villain smote him, and he wept and wailed over her, until at last the Doctor came, felt her pulse, and pronounced her dead. Punch was inconsolable for her loss, pronounced the Doctor a quack, and then they went at it. Oh! what a fight that was between Punch and the Doctor! but the man of physic fell beneath the truncheon of the hump-backed old blackguard, and appeared as if dead. Punch was next tried, and knocked the Judge off the bench for finding him guilty of murder, and sentencing him to be hanged. Then the gallows was brought out, and you made sure that the old villain's career of crime was ended; but not a bit of it; like Mat Prior's thief, he—

Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart, And often took leave, but was loth to depart.

He seemed willing enough to be hanged, but did not know how to place his neck in the halter—sometimes he put his arms through the noose, then half his body, but never by any chance did he allow the cord to touch his neck. At length he



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—STREET SIGHTS.

succeeded in persuading Jack Ketch to show him the right way: the hangman did so, placed his own neck in the noose, received a crack on the head with the staff and a kick behind, and there he hung and swung to the delight of every beholder. Then came the Devil, horned, hooved, tailed, saucer-eyed, and black as ebony; but Punch was game to the back-bone, and fought with all his might, causing the Devil himself to retreat several times before he would give in. Nor did we ever think the Devil beat him fairly, for he came behind, like a sneaking thief as he is, pinioned both the arms of Punch, while the latter had his face turned towards us in triumph, and bore him away on his back—we could even hear the prominent-paunched old hero swearing, as his horned antagonist vanished with him below the green baize.

The dog Toby is a modern innovation. He belonged not to the Punch and Judy of our boyish days.

But our picture is not complete without the spectators. Look at that ragged woman holding up her dirty child. The little rogue claps his tiny hands, and crows again at every blow Judy receives; and that poor mother is more delighted with the pleasurable expression of her dirty darling's countenance than she is with the exhibition, for her heart and eyes are fixed on her child. But for Punch sounding in the street, the urchin would probably have been creeping about the house, or seated upon the hearth crunching the cinders he picked up from under the grate. Even that thin, pale-faced girl, who holds up a baby half as big as herself, and throws the long loose hair aside which fell over her clear blue eyes, as she came running and panting up with her heavy burthen, stands looking on delighted. That respectable-looking old gentleman also halts, though half ashamed of being seen in such a motley assembly; then passes on with a smile on his face, for he remembers pausing many a time, when going or returning from school with his books swung idly over his shoulder, to look at Punch and Judy; and while he walks along, his mind turns back to the days of other years. Then the drum—what a spirit-stirring sound it makes! and the shrill pandian pipes, stuck in a stock of faded crimson velvet, how clear and shrilly they sound!—the man's head seems as if placed on a swivel, and he hammers and blows away as if for very life.

But whether is the crowd running? To see an organ-boy and his monkey. What an excellent tumbler Jocko is—his long tail seems no incumbrance to him, but head over heels he goes. What a strange language his jabbering seems, a running of one word into another; and he looks at us as if pitying our ignorance for not understanding him. There is something about his countenance conducive to merriment; something so old-manish in the expression of his face, that we cannot forbear laughing at him. See how he cracks that nut, how nimbly he plies his fingers, and how knowingly he looks up at us all the time, as if wondering whether he shall get another or not when that is eaten. What a living caricature he is of our race; now an indignant ugly old man, jabbering and spitting out his vexation; then a mischievous boy, playing all kinds of tricks, and, though grumbled at, liked by everybody. Poor fellow! we almost regret that he was ever caught and shoved into that scarlet jacket to add to our street amusements; and when we see him looking sorrowful we fancy that we can read his thoughts, can imagine that his memory has wandered far away, to where he hung upon his "old ancestral trees" by his prehensile tail, before the days of his captivity, chattering to his brother monkeys, who could comprehend every word he uttered, or pelting his venerable old grandfather with nuts from the topmost bough of the highest tree that waved amid his native forest. Heigho! The longer we look the more do we feel convinced that we in a thousand ways resemble him, for we are all of us more or less monkeys. Mary Howitt says that he gambolled about and played the very devil in the ark, without bestowing a thought on the wind and rain that blew and beat on the roof, and no one living can contradict her.

But what have we here? A caravan, and a wonderful fat boy in it: charge for admission, one-halfpenny. What dodging they have to elude the police—pulling up at the end of every street, if it be only for five minutes—for the fat boy must be fed: were he to get thin, the whole establishment would be ruined. All, saving himself, are thin: the horse almost a skeleton. We can picture the fat fellow crying out that he is falling off pounds if his dinner is delayed an hour behind the usual time—and what a running about there must be to supply him with food. He looks a lazy rascal—a human hog. Dwarfs, also, in our eyes, always look spiteful—little morsels of humanity that would pinch and bite us if they dare. And well they may be: we should feel so ourselves were we caught, imprisoned, and shown to all comers at sixpence or threepence a head.

Look at that little girl in the spangled frock—she is brought out, like another Samson to make sport for the Philistines. How prettily she dances on that board—four feet by three. Through dirt and wet she is compelled to trudge; for she and that unsavoury-looking fellow, who dances the sailor's hornpipe, have to supply the whole party with bread. He who drums and pipes also contributes his share. The other two shout, and go round to the crowd, hat in hand, to obtain what they can. Sometimes a similar party is accompanied by a tumbler—a man whose feet appear to be of no other use to him than to kick them about in the air—who can walk best on his hands—and who, we fancy, must be many years in wearing out a pair of shoes. Into what shapes does he twist his body! he seems lithe as a serpent—must have been born without a spine—is all skin—all angles—the spokes of a wheel—a worm rolling in salt—a monkey's tail that has by accident been thrust into the fire. One would hardly be surprised to see such a limber elf jump clean out of his skin—rattle his bones like castanets for a few seconds, to amuse us—then slip into his hide again, with less trouble than we could put on our coat.

The next are the balancers—from a feather to a fir-tree, nothing comes amiss. That fellow will balance a sword, point downward, on his naked chin: you look under his throat, and expect to see it come through every minute, and are greatly disappointed to behold it spinning round without making an incision. Now he takes a ladder, high enough to reach a second-floor window, and up it goes on his chin, as if it were no heavier than the straw he has just thrown down. Mercy on us! whatever he is going to do with that little boy in the harlequin dress? See, the daring child steps from the balancer's shoulder to the ladder: higher the little fellow goes, slowly, cautiously—the ladder still on the man's chin. It looks dangerous; and you cannot help thinking but that if he were to fall it would be quite as well for you to stand a few feet further back.

The stilt-dancers are not so common in our London streets as they were a few years ago, when they came popping up suddenly at our first-floor windows, and startled us in some occupation which we had no wish to be overlooked—perchance trying on a wig so well made that all our friends gave us credit for wearing our own hair. Then perhaps they understood not a single word of English; and if you bade them go to Old Harry and shake themselves, they still kept smiling and smirking at you through the window, until their immovable goodnature overcame your slight anger, and you sent them away quite happy, and perfectly unconscious that you had given utterance to one angry word. We also miss the dancing dogs, and the accompanying pipe and tabor. These the New Police Act seems to have driven away, for they are only to be met with now in the country. As for the dancing bear, he lives but in Wilkie's inimitable picture, along with the monkey, whose jabbering you can almost hear.

To what different objects is the telescope now turned from what Horace Walpole describes witnessing, when the heads of unfortunate rebels were placed on Temple Bar: for a penny, we may peep at the mountains in the moon, and hear a poor but intelligent man describe the wonders of the

Spacious firmament on high,

instead of paying to peep at those mangled and gory heads—a great improvement on those old barbarous street sights. White mice and guinea-pigs are still to be met with as "plentiful as blackberries" in the yellow month of October; and from the sound of hurdy-gurdies and the droning of bagpipes who has not prayed to be delivered? while from our hearts we pity those poor white-haired, pink-eyed mortals, who go winking and blinking hand in hand along our crowded pavements, gazed at in wonder even by the swarthy Lascars, who are ever thrusting tracts in our faces.

Nor must we forget the "chummies" with their Jack-in-the-green, who, instead of sooty garments, cover in May their "innocent blackness" with spangles and tinsel. How Jack reels and staggers in the midst of his green portable arbour towards the close of the day, lurching aside like the massy trunk of a tree buried in ivy, which you expect every minute to fall; reminding us of Orpheus, and the life he put into the timber toes of the hoary old oaks when the forest trees stood bough linked with bough, as they danced a merry reel, making all their green array of leaves to tremble again. Merrily does the "Sweepers" or "Jackens" of the green, jingle her bright brass liddle before the doors; and freely is the produce of that day spent in gin, until the drinking and fighting is ended, when, disrobed of their tinselled trappings, they snore happily on a couch of soft soot.

Guy Fawkes we described somewhat lengthily in our last year's *Illustrated Almanack*, which we know was taken in by every reader of our paper. The procession still forms one of our London street amusements, though we regret to say that Guy is now oftener personated by some great hulking gin-drinking lazy fellow, than the old, uncouth stuffed figures which were frequently carried about, with one foot hanging down before and the other behind.

The limits of our article preclude us from occupying any further space at present with London street amusements. These few jottings will, beside interesting our readers, lessen the labours of some future Strutt, when he comes to picture the street sights of the nineteenth century. Lord Mayor's Show, and several others, we must reserve as subjects for a future article in our series of "Pictorial Sketches of London."

THE IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS.—Accounts from Van Diemen's Land to the end of November mention the arrival at Hobart Town of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other political convicts in the *Swift* brig-of-war. Governor Denison had received instructions from the home government to grant them tickets of leave, on the condition of their engaging that the liberty thus given them would not be used as a means to effect their escape. Meagher and O'Donohue at once agreed, the former being located at Campbell Town, and the latter at Hobart Town. Smith O'Brien and M'Manus refused to accept the privilege; upon which a meeting of the executive council was convened on Oct. 30, when it transpired that M'Manus had relented, but Smith O'Brien was obdurate. O'Donohue, who is a law-writer, and without means, having represented his poverty, and the necessity of his seeking a livelihood by his pen, was permitted to reside in Hobart Town. O'Brien, having refused the promise required by the Government, was forthwith sent by steamer, under surveillance, to Maria Island, where he was to be strictly watched. M'Manus will remain at New Norfolk; O'Dogherty at Oatlands; Martin and Bothwell (?) at Hobart Town. In the passage from Sydney to Hobart Town, O'Brien, Martin, and O'Dogherty were accommodated with a cabin passage, and had opportunities of conversing with each other. It is stated in the colonial papers, that, with the exception of O'Donohue, the state prisoners are in possession of ample funds for their support. In Sydney, the sympathisers with their politics had set on foot a subscription for the prisoners.

The Rev. Rowland Webster, vicar of Stranton, has presented several valuable books to the library of the West Hartlepool Mechanics' Institute.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, April 1.—Easter Monday. Epping Hunt began, 1226.
TUESDAY, 2.—Easter Tuesday. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Sun rises 5h. 34m., sets 6h. 35m.
THURSDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose. Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
FRIDAY, 5.—Game certificates expire.
SATURDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 13	4 30	4 50	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 10
4 13	4 30	4 50	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 10

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS CATHERINE HAYES.

The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that this Theatre will RE-OPEN TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 2, when will be presented Donizetti's favourite Opera, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*. Lucia, Miss Catherine Hayes (her first appearance); Enrico, Signor Belletti; Bidebent, Signor F. Lablache; Edgardo, Mr. Sims Reeves. In the course of the evening a *DIVERTISSEMENT*, in which Mlle. Amalia Ferraris will make her second appearance in a *Pas de Deux* with M. Charles. To conclude with the admired new Grand Ballet, by M. Paul Taglioni, *LES METAMORPHOSES*, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlles. Rosa, Julienne, Lamoureux, Ausondin, M. Charles, and M. P. Taglioni will appear. Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF MADAME SONTAG.

Combining the talents of Madame Sontag, Signori Lablache, Belletti, Calzolari, Sims Reeves; Mlle. Parodi, Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mlle. Amalia Ferraris. It is respectfully announced, that a Grand Entertainment will take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 4, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera, *DON PASQUALE*. Norina, Madame Sontag (her first appearance this season); Ernesto, Signor Calzolari; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Belletti; Don Pasquale, Signor Lablache (his first appearance this season). After which, a *DIVERTISSEMENT*, in which Mlle. Amalia Ferraris will appear. To be followed by a Selection from a favourite Opera, combining the talents of Mlle. Parodi and Mr. Sims Reeves. To conclude with the admired new Grand Ballet, by M. Paul Taglioni, *LES METAMORPHOSES*, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlles. Rosa, Julienne, Lamoureux, Ausondin, M. Charles, and M. P. Taglioni will appear. The Subscribers desirous to attend this Extra Performance will have the option of taking it in lieu of a Subscription Night. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Immense attraction for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Mr. Batty has the greatest satisfaction in announcing to the Patrons of this Theatre and the Public generally, that he has succeeded in effecting a Re-engagement with the celebrated American Equestrian YOUNG HERNANDEZ, universally pronounced the Wonder of the World, and who will have the honour of appearing for a few nights in London previous to his departure for Paris. On MONDAY, APRIL 1st, 1850, the Entertainments will be a Grand Entertainment, in which Mlle. Amalia Ferraris will make her second appearance in a *Pas de Deux* with M. Charles. To conclude with the admired new Grand Ballet, by M. Paul Taglioni, *LES METAMORPHOSES*, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlles. Rosa, Julienne, Lamoureux, Ausondin, M. Charles, and M. P. Taglioni will appear. The Subscribers desirous to attend this Extra Performance will have the option of taking it in lieu of a Subscription Night. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MUSICAL UNION.—SECOND MATINEE, APRIL 9th, at Half past Three o'clock.

Quartet, E. Minor, Op. 44, with Andante and Scherzo (posthumous quartet), Mendelssohn; Sonata in G, Piano and Violin, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 10, E. Flat, Beethoven. Artists: Ernst, Delfore, Hill, and Flatt. Pianoforte, S. Bennett. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to Cramer and Co., where single tickets, half-a-guinea each, can be purchased. Members can personally introduce visitors on payment of the usual admission of resident artists and members of foreign academies will receive free admissions on applying to J. ELLA, Director.

EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY EVENING next, APRIL 3rd (Easter week), will be held the SIXTH CONCERT of the Spring Series.

Full Particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s. (numbered); Stalls 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, No. 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all Music-sellers. For Programme, see the *Times* of Monday next, April 1st.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—MR. DISTIN AND SONS will perform on the Sax Horns at the following Towns.

Rochdale, April 1st; Manchester, at the Free Trade Hall, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; Oldham, 6th. Vocalist, Miss O'Connor; Piano, Mr. J. Willy. Amateur Cornet Classes, for the practice of Quartets, assemble nightly at H. DISTIN'S Cornet Depot, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON.

Mr. JOHN PARRY will give ONE PERFORMANCE at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY EVENING, April the 22d, and the Last Performance of the present Entertainment will take place on THURSDAY, April 24th, at Seven o'clock, with, for the First Time, Fitz-hall's Entirely New and Magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of Enchantment, in Two Acts, entitled *THE FOUR SONS OF AYMON*; or, the Days of Charlemagne. Produced with entirely New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments, supported by a powerful Dramatic Company, and introducing the whole Stud of Trained Horses, &c., &c. To be succeeded by an incomparable display of EQUESTRIAN WONDS IN THE ARENA, introduced by the Entire Strength of the Acrobatic Troupe of Male and Female Artists. To Conclude with a Favourite Farce.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—THE ADMISSION will be SIXPENCE for each person on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THIS SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN. Admission One Shilling.

Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. April, 1850. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

ARCTIC REGIONS.—PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, JUST OPENED, showing the Views as seen in Summer and Winter, from drawings taken by Lieutenant Brown, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, during the late Expedition under Sir James Ross, in search of Sir John Franklin, and which drawings were presented to Mr. Burford by the Admiralty; comprising also Portraits of her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator, and the sublime effects of an Aurora Borealis.—THE VIEWS OF CASHMERE AND POMPHI are also now open.—Admission, 1s. each View, or 2s. 6d. to the three; Schools, Half-price.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE: comprising all the monuments of antiquity; to which is added the interior of the great rock-cut TEMPLE OF ABOU SIMBEL; painted by Messrs. WARREN, BONOMI, and FAHEY. An Addition to the Collection of Curiosities. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s; Children and Schools half-price.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely scenery of Killybegs, by Mr. F. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, 29, Pall Mall East. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—EASTER WEEK.

—BANYARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi; showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that in order to afford all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES OF ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will, as usual, be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

EASTER HOLYDAYS.—NEW PICTORIAL EXHIBITION, 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE on a Grand Scale, with VIEWS OF WOLVERTON VIADUCT, COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, the VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE over the W. ALLEN, &c.; to which has been added SNOWDON from CAPEL CARIG. Painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq. A Description of the present Entertainment will be given at the Exhibition, on and after MONDAY, April 2nd, at Eleven o'clock. Quarter-past Twelve, Half-past One, Quarter to Three, Four o'clock; and in the Evening at Seven and a Quarter-past Eight.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children, Half-price. Doors open a quarter of an hour before each Exhibition.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting journey from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by a full and complete description of the route, and of the various countries through which it passes. The Exhibition is now open DAILY, at Half-past Two and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d (which may be previously engaged).

EASTER HOLYDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—DR. BACHOFFNER'S SECOND LECTURE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS—OPTICAL EFFECTS, Daily at Two, and every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Third Lecture by J. H. P. P. Esq., on the CHEMISTRY OF METALS, with brilliant Experiments, Daily and in the Evening. An entirely NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, exhibiting SCENES IN CEYLON, from Sketches taken on the spot by A. Nicholls, Esq., painted on Glass by Mr. Clare. Also a Series of Views of the ARCTIC REGIONS, with an interesting Description, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening. THE VIEWS OF LONDON in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is, are shown at One o'clock. Experiments with the DIVER and the DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. Coleford, is thanked for his account of a meteor seen by him in the year 1847. Such accounts are only valuable when seen by different persons at different places.

ALPHA, A. B. and others.—The meteor of February 11 was seen all over England. Accounts have been furnished from Durham and from Penzance. The results from all the observations appear in the "Philosophical Magazine" for March.

PERCY.—Mr. Borran belongs to the denomination of voice "Bassi Baritoni," and not "Bassi Profundi."

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—Classical Chamber Concerts signify that the music performed is without full orchestral accompaniments, such as quintets, quartets, trios, sonatas, &c. The term "classical" is intended to convey the highest and purest style of writing, based on the forms of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and their followers, Mendelssohn, Onslow, Vesce, Spohr, Molique, Bennett, Macfarlane, &c.

B. A. B. V.—Sweeping was never under coercion on account of insanity. HEATHSPRASE—Prince George, should he survive his father, will become Duke of Cambridge; and that peerage will continue in his line so long as one male descendant of the body of the present Duke exists.

H. T. Elm-tree House.—The troops on board the *Collingwood* had the attendance of a chaplain and surgeon.

A. GRACEY.—Gullim, Edmondson, or Burke.

BRIDGEWATER.—The address is Alfred-place West, Brompton, London.

AVENUS.—The daughter and eventual heiress of C conveys the arms of her father to her husband, to be borne by him on an escutcheon of pretence, and to her children, to be quartered with their paternal coat.

D. D. should inquire at the Baths and Washhouses Society's office, Exeter-Hall, where a pamphlet affording the information in question may be obtained.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to ascertain the origin of the use of the eagle as a reading-desk in churches, and the date of its first introduction.

INQUIRY.—The Free Arts Exhibition will be shortly opened at the New Gallery, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

A SUBSCRIBER, Douglas, but imperfectly appreciates the pains taken to insure accuracy. The sketch in question was taken on the spot, the day after the catastrophe.

X. Y. Z. should apply to the Secretary of the Foundling Hospital.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM NO. 1.—See Mr. Burke's work on the "Landed Gentry."

A CORRESPONDENT.—The work entitled "Life, Health, and Disease," is not by the late Dr. James Johnson but by Dr. Edward Johnson, of Underslade Hall, near Birmingham.

B. G. D. Merthyr.—See Senefelder's Work on Lithography.

A. Z. Gouport.—Mr. Theodore Hook died unmarried.

B. H. A. E. will find a copious list of books for the student of Hebrew appended to the article on the Hebrew Language in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

DEVONIAN.—See the *Publishers' Circular* for the ensuing month.

M. E. G.—For what purpose are the drawings intended?

LESLIE, Oxford, and ARISTOPOLIS.—Declined.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that she distinctly heard the recent Hounslow Powder Explosion at Wickham, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk.

A STUDENT had better ask a solicitor.

A SUBSCRIBER, Clapham-road.—No.

ASINUS.—Boadicea Hemans.

ROCHDALE is thanked.

SUSAN, Plymouth, should consult a solicitor.

ASIATICUS.—The Lady.

BRISTOL.—Yes.

DORA S.—No.

S. H., Limehouse.—Apply to artists in hair.

*** Notices to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

ERRATUM.—In the report of Mr. Smirke's paper on the Assyrian Sculptures, for "Mr. Keitch," read "Mr. Arthur Cates."

ROME.

On the 4th of May will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPEICE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1850.

THE Easter holidays are the first halting-place of the session, when Ministers take time to breathe after their labours, and when the country begins to measure the promises of men in power, and compare them with their performances. The present session, although it has not produced much, has not been altogether barren.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced his Budget, and announced his intention to pay a magnificent dividend, of considerably less than a farthing in the pound, towards the reduction of the National Debt, and also to remove some unwise and oppressive taxes to the extent of three-quarters of a million sterling. Ministers have also gained two remarkable parliamentary victories, by threatening to resign office unless their wavering and dissatisfied friends would support them in retaining the mischief-working African squadron, and in imposing upon the Australian colonies a local legislature composed mainly of functionaries. These victories have been anything but creditable to the Ministers or to their supporters; and do not augur very favourably of the principles of an Administration which can only retain office by doing violence to the consciences of its friends, and of those who are only its friends because they dread a dissolution of Parliament. They have had the effect, however, of propping up for awhile the Russell Ministry, which seems to be allowed to retain power without inspiring respect or confidence, merely because, in the general split and disintegration of parties, caused by the Free-Trade policy of the last few years, no other party is ready to displace it.

The principal work reserved for the re-assembling of Parliament, after the holidays, are those strict matters of business, the Ordnance and Naval Estimates. After these are disposed of, we shall have long debates upon the Australian Colonies Bill, which, next to the maintenance of the African squadron, seems to be the pet measure of the Ministry; upon the Irish Franchise Bill; and upon the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the propriety of reducing the salaries of all public functionaries. Although the Budget has been produced, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has plainly told the country that he will rather pay off an infinitesimal fraction of the National Debt than abolish another batch of injurious taxes to the extent of three-quarters of a million, the independent members of the House, backed by public opinion out of doors, will make a new onslaught after Easter, upon the Window Taxes, the Excise duty on paper, the duty on Advertisements, and various other imposts that either interfere mischievously with the public health and comfort, that restrict trade, or that tend to perpetuate, or to render less susceptible of cure, the great social evils of a degraded and ignorant population. After what has already passed, there is, we fear, but little reason to imagine that any immediate success will attend the efforts of those who, with a view to a future surplus of income over expenditure, would still further reduce, or altogether remove, the taxes which impede trade and production. Nevertheless the subject will be forced upon the attention of Parliament, and, sooner or later, a Minister will be found to take it up. From all present appearances, the only valuable results of the Session will be those indicated—the Budget, and the Bill for the Extension of the Irish Franchise. These results are not great, or equal to the promises of the Royal Speech, but they are quite as much as can be expected from a Ministry standing in so peculiar and insecure a position as the present.

The political atmosphere in France again shows symptoms of an approaching storm. The President, alarmed by the success of the Red Republicans and Socialists in the elections for Paris, has implored the aid of M. Thiers and M. Molé, and has received the qualified assurances of their support—as friends of order, but not as Ministers of the Republic. As it was evident that a change in the Ministry was expected, a change has been made. M. F. Barrot—by no means the most unpopular of its members—has resigned; and M. Baroche, known for nothing but his virulence as the Procureur-Général of Louis Philippe, in the prosecutions of the press that signalized that reign, has been appointed in his stead. This change has made matters worse instead of better, and heaped additional odium upon the head of the Government. The Legislative Assembly has also committed the mistake of annulling the election of the department of the Saône and Loire, in which the six Socialist candidates were successful.

It appears that in certain districts a considerable number of electors whose names appear on the lists for 1850, but not in those of 1849, took part in the ballot, while, by a previous decision, it was determined that the election of the 10th of March should take place on the lists of 1849. The number of electors thus improperly inscribed amount, according to the calculations of the Prefect of the Saône-et-Loire, to about 6000; but the majority of the Democratic candidates amounted to 16,558. Supposing, therefore, that the whole of the 6000 had taken part in the ballot, and that they all voted for the Democratic lists, it would leave a majority considerably exceeding 10,000 votes in favour of the Socialist candidates. The Committee to whom the matter was referred reported in favour of the confirmation of the election, in conformity with former precedent, and with the general practice of the Assembly in similar cases. The Assembly, however, has refused to admit the six Socialists, and has ordered a new election. In the department of the Upper Rhine the same error was committed; but, as two out of the three successful candidates are of the Conservative majority, considerable curiosity is excited to know whether the Assembly will act upon the same principle in their case. Had the Assembly been wise, it would have confirmed the report of its committee, and refrained from exasperating, by a new election, a party

that is sure, under the circumstances, to be triumphant again. But France is rapidly retrograding. She has not only gone back to the point from which she started in her Revolution, but much beyond it, and cannot be said to enjoy one-half of the real liberty she enjoyed under the reign of Louis Philippe, to say nothing of the material prosperity which accompanied it. That Monarch would not have dared to propose such coercive measures affecting the press as have been proposed within the last week by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The Government is a tyranny—the various factions are tyrannies—and the Assembly is as great a tyrant as any of them. Real freedom and toleration are nowhere to be found, and common sense seems to have fled the uncongenial soil of the Republic. Everything presages a coming storm.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

At a Court held on Tuesday, the following resolution, on the motion of Alderman Farebrother, was unanimously agreed to:—

That this Court, with a warm recollection of the high talent and integrity with which the Right Hon. Lord Denman performed the functions of the Common Serjeant of this City, and having watched the honourable advance of his Lordship to the high position of Chief Justice of England and to the peerage of this realm, cannot allow his Lordship's retirement from office, though ripe in honour and in years, yet full of vigour of mind and intellect, without expressing their deep gratitude for his former services, their admiration of the high bearing of his character, and their earnest hope that he may enjoy that dignified ease which his great talent and manliness of his conduct have so justly earned.

THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION.—At the same Court Alderman Salomons gave notice of a motion that the Town Clerk do report whether, the oath against transubstantiation having been by act of Parliament repealed, there was any occasion for administering it amongst those taken in the Court of Aldermen. Alderman Farebrother had no objection to the consideration of the subject. He certainly did not relish the idea of giving up a long-established custom without being convinced that the abolition of it would not be mischievous. Sir Peter Laurie said he had never administered the oath in his ward, and he never would. Alderman Humphrey suggested that each Alderman should come to the next Court prepared to give a definition of transubstantiation. (Laughter.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

—A meeting was held on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, of those fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons who disapproved of the change in the charter of the institution, proposed by the council, by which those members of the college who had been members at the date of the new charter in 1843 should, after twenty years' standing, be admitted without examination to the fellowship; Mr. Robert Drutt presided. After a few words from the chairman deprecating of the proposed alteration, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Roberts, and seconded by Mr. Holmes Coote, to the effect that those fellows who were present regarded the proposed change as an act of gross injustice. This was carried by a large majority; an amendment, proposed by Mr. Erichsen, approving of the intention of the council, being supported by only one gentleman besides the mover and seconder. In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, a memorial, addressed to the president, vice-president, and council of the Royal College of Surgeons, was read and adopted, setting forth that the memorialists learned with regret and disappointment that the council had applied to Government for a supplementary charter for the purpose of rendering members eligible to the fellowship without a second examination; that the memorialists had been induced to incur the expense, loss of time, and possible disgrace of the ordeal in reliance upon the statements of the college that the charter of 1843 should be a final measure; and they submitted that the proposed alteration would be injurious to the profession and unjust to themselves; and that it would degrade the fellowship and render it valueless in public estimation; and, lastly, that it would be a breach of faith towards those who had subjected themselves to the examination. On these grounds they prayed that the proposed alterations should not be carried out. After the meeting the memorial was signed by the majority of the gentlemen present.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—A general meeting of this court took place on Tuesday, at the company's offices, Birch-lane, City; Mr. George Lindsay in the chair. The statement of accounts showed that, with a balance in hand of £1024 5s. 5d., the receipts for the past year had amounted to £26,939 10s. 7d., and the expenditure to £24,125 14s. 9d., leaving a balance in their favour of £2813 15s. 10d. The bill now in the House of Commons for regulating the Merchant Seamen's Fund was laid before the meeting, and the committee proceeded to consider the various claims for relief, and ordered various pensions and temporary relief to be given to the applicants from the funds. It appeared that since the meeting in December last there had been 282 applications for relief from disabled seamen and the widows of seamen.

LLOYD'S.—RESIGNATION OF MR. R. ROBINSON, M.P.—The half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers was held on Wednesday, in the room of the establishment; Mr. W. F. Sadler in the chair. After the disposal of the ordinary business, a letter from Mr. R. Robinson, M.P., tendering his resignation of the chairmanship, on account of illness, together with the reply of the committee, and the resolution passed thereon, was read. The resolution regretted the retirement of Mr. R. Robinson, and wished him many years of comfort and happiness. After the reading of those documents, Mr. Chapman, chairman of Lloyd's Register, on the part of the general body of the subscribers, addressed the meeting, and, after paying a very handsome tribute to the merits of Mr. Robinson, and eulogising his services in the capacity of chairman, proposed the following resolution:—

That the cordial thanks of the members of Lloyd's in general meeting assembled be presented to George Richard Robinson, Esq., M.P., for the valuable services rendered by him during a period of sixteen years whilst fulfilling the important duties of chairman of Lloyd's, for the ability and courtesy which he uniformly displayed on presiding over their general meetings, for the unremitting zeal with which he watched over their interests in his place in Parliament, and for the anxious desire which he at all times evinced to promote their welfare and prosperity.

The resolution being ably seconded by George Fenning, Esq., was put to the vote and carried unanimously. Allusion being made in the report of the committee to the Mercantile Marine Bill, now before Parliament, as affording a fitting opportunity to bring forward the subject of the increased frequency of collisions at sea, and the operation in that respect of what is known as the "running down clause" in policies of insurance, the opinion of the subscribers was taken as to the propriety of memorialising the Board of Trade on the subject, and the same being approved, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—On Monday night the eleventh anniversary of this very excellent institution was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Benjamin Webster in the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, the chairman afterwards, in an appropriate speech, gave "Prosperity to the Theatrical Fund," which elicited a very humorous reply from Mr. Buckstone, and a very hearty response from the company present. Mr. C. Dickens, in giving the health of the chairman, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the management of Mr. Webster, and expressed his hope that the future prospects of the profession might be equal to their wishes. According to a statement laid before the meeting by the secretary, the total amount at the debit of the institution was £5284, the amount of funded property £5201, and the sum disbursed £569 1s. 9d., with the prospect, as Mr. Buckstone phrased it, of a large family being thrown upon their hands at an early period. The music throughout the evening, which was under the direction of Mr. Balfe, was conducted, to the great gratification of the company, by Misses Rainforth, Birch, Dolby, Lucombe, Williams, Ransford, Weiss, and Messent; Messrs. Harrison, Whitworth, Frederick Chatterton, Weiss, Land, Machin, F. Bodda, Shoubridge, Genge, Smythson, Binge, Gray, and Master Sloman. The evening's subscriptions to the fund were announced to be about £400. The spirit of hilarity was admirably kept up throughout the evening, and the chairman very ably sustained the various duties which the occasion devolved upon him to discharge.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, a general court of the governors of this institution, established for the relief of poor and infirm natives of Scotland resident in London, was held in the hall of the hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Dr. J. Webster, F.R.S., in the chair. The report for the last quarter stated, that in January last 336 persons were relieved, the amount distributed among them being £210 0s. 6d. In February 399 persons were relieved, and £224 9s. 6d. distributed amongst the recipients. In March 393 persons were relieved, and £202 19s. 6d. expended upon them. The receipts for the last quarter were £1164 2s. 4d., and the expenditure £1002 11s. 5d., leaving a balance of £161 11s. 11d.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—This excellent institution held its anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. About 150 gentlemen were present. In proposing the toast of "The Queen," the illustrious chairman mentioned that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to present a donation of 250 guineas to the institution, and which entitled her to a bed for one inmate during life. Mr. C. Lushington passed a glowing eulogium upon the merits of the institution, and the services that the chairman had rendered it by his patronage and munificent benefactions. It was afterwards mentioned that the illustrious chairman had left a party, who were assembled to celebrate the birthday of his son, Prince George of Cambridge, in order to be present at the anniversary of the institution. The claims of the society having been warmly advocated by Sir George Carroll, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Spring Rice, and other gentlemen, it was announced that the subscriptions of the festival amounted to the munificent sum of £2600. His Royal Highness then vacated the chair, and the company separated, highly gratified with the results of the festival.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND TAX.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for the county of Middlesex was held at Clerkenwell Sessions House, to consider the powers vested in them with respect to the equalisation of the land tax. About 130 commissioners were present. Mr. Mann, chairman of the Holborn district, presided, and opened the business of the day by explaining at some length the reason of their being assembled, after which Mr. Coppock moved the following resolution:—"That the unredeemed portion of the land tax payable by this part of the county of Middlesex, which by the Act of Parliament passed in the 38th year of King George III., c. 5, is charged with the sum of £107,602 11s. 7d., be re-assessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the tax within every hundred, lath, wapentake, ape, ward, or other division, within that said part of the county." Mr. Coppock

proceeded to describe minutely the details of the acts of Parliament relating to the land tax, and concluded by saying, "They had been doing wrong many years; let them now do right; length of time could not justify, but rather aggravate, an offence against the interest of the public." Mr. Stallwood seconded the resolution, which was met by an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject, and obtain legal opinions as to the power of the commissioners. The amendment, after considerable discussion, in which Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Offer, Mr. Pownall, and others took a part, was lost, there being for it eighteen votes, and against it twenty-five. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Pownall, to the effect that "Whereas much dissatisfaction is expressed by the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and other parishes in the county of Middlesex, at the mode in which the Land-tax assessment is raised, and much difference of opinion existing in the minds of the commissioners as to their power to alter the present mode of assessment—resolved, that the commissioners do petition Parliament for an act in which their powers shall be more accurately defined, and that a committee be appointed to carry this into effect," which was carried; consequently, the original resolution was lost. The meeting then adjourned till the 4th of April next.

OPERATIVE TAILORS OF THE METROPOLIS.—A public meeting of the tailors of the metropolis took place last Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., in the chair. It appeared that this meeting was convened for the purpose of bringing before the notice of the clergy, merchants, bankers, and the public generally, the evils engendered by the slop, sweating, and middlemen system in the tailoring trade, and also the destructive effect it has on the honest working man, and of the unfair practice pursued by Government as regards their contracts and prison labour. Also to adopt certain resolutions to petition Parliament to grant a committee of inquiry into the spiritual, moral, and physical condition of the operative tailors of London, and to investigate the sanitary state of the home-working system. Resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that it was the duty of the clergy to assist the operative tailors to ameliorate their present condition, and that the meeting was fully convinced that the only effectual means of dealing with the evils of which they complained, was by obtaining the sanction of Parliament to a law compulsory on all employers to have their work done on their own premises. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

CURRIERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the second anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the Piazza Tavern, Covent-garden; Mr. Thomas De Veau in the chair. It appeared from the report of the committee that the funds of the institution amounted to £347 2s., and that the progress of the society had far exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. It was further stated that "many masters and others have laboured under the mistaken notion that none but journeymen would be eligible to become recipients, whereas all members, being curriers by trade, whether they have been foremen, or having been masters for a number of years, and afterwards becoming disabled, or, from the infirmities of old age, not being able to work and thereby earn their daily bread, either themselves or their widows will be alike entitled to the benefits of this society, as if they had been journeymen curriers." The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Curriers' Benevolent Institution," stated that the society was commenced four years ago, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist aged and infirm curriers and their widows, and also to erect an asylum for the reception of those who were unable to work. This society having been formed, they naturally looked up to the master curriers for some support, and an appeal having been made to them during the last summer, the result was that the funds of the institution were increased to the amount of £150. From that period their prospects had continued to improve, and he (the chairman) was quite sure it was only necessary for him to remind the present company of the benefits to be derived from the institution to induce them to lend all the assistance in their power towards the promotion of the object in view. An announcement was made by the secretary that a sum of £21 had been contributed by the journeymen curriers, and that the total amount of subscriptions on this occasion amounted to £60. Several influential persons in the trade were present.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The ballot at the Bank of England on Tuesday, on the question of the increased dividend of four per cent., as recommended by the directors, was declared by the report of the scrutineers, at the close of the voting, to be unanimously in the affirmative.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday being Good Friday, it was observed as a close holiday at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, South Sea House, East India House, and the different docks, the Custom House, Exchequer, and all the Government departments, with the exception of the Post-office, which was open as usual for the receiving of letters and newspapers, and also the receiving-houses throughout the metropolis; there was, however, no delivery in town after twelve o'clock. The chief money-order office, Aldersgate-street; the branch offices—Lombard-street, Borough, Strand, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street—as well as the other places, were closed both for paying and granting orders; also, all the courts of law and police offices. Bills of exchange becoming due yesterday were paid on Thursday, as all places of public business were closed on Friday.

THE DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—The committee appointed to examine the plans for the drainage of London having decided "that the praise of having framed a design for the drainage of the metropolis capable of being carried out is due to Mr. McLean alone," the public should have some knowledge of the simple but comprehensive plan by which Mr. McLean proposes to improve the drainage, and secure from pollution the splendid river now desecrated by the filth of this great city. Mr. McLean relies upon the natural levels of the land upon which London and its suburbs are erected, to render the drainage complete, and, as far as possible, ensure the purification of the river Thames. He proposes to form two main sewers or drains, the one on the north, the other on the south side of London. The one on the north side is to terminate close to the river, beyond Blackwall. The sewer on the south side is to terminate at Bugsby-marsh, below Greenwich. Each of these main sewers, at their respective terminations near the river, will be made capable of containing sixty millions of gallons of water, or the greatest quantity that can pass into each of them during the flood tide. By eight other minor sewers, each constructed in conformity with the levels of its peculiar district, it is proposed to intercept all the sewage matter now discharged into the Thames, and convey it to the two main sewers above described. The great advantages derived from this system are—first, that all the proposed sewers may be provided with water from the Thames, the Regent's Park, or the Grand Junction Canals, even supposing a better supply of water is not obtained for the metropolis; secondly, that each sewer has sufficient fall to ensure the complete drainage of the metropolis, without the aid of any machinery, and is arranged so as to combine with the present system of sewerage; thirdly, that it ensures the sewage passing into the river during the first five hours of ebb tide only, when it will be diluted with a vast body of water, and will pass away to such a distance as will render its return with the flood tide impossible. It is also so arranged as to give the greatest facilities for applying the sewage for agricultural purposes, either in a fluid state, by pumping it along the levels of the Regent's Canal, the Grand Junction Canal, and the River Lea, on the north side, and the Kentish Railways on the south side of the Thames; or, if the more preferable plan is adopted of converting it into solid manure, of transmitting it by the river, or along the several railways and canals adjoining the two depôts. It will require no additional expense to make the sewage available for any company desirous of contracting for it, than for securing its discharge into the river seven miles below London Bridge. And, lastly, the whole of the works may be completed in one year from the time of their commencement, at a cost not exceeding £500,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 23:—Males, 769; females, 693; total, 1462. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 520; females, 506; total, 1026. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts. This return shows a further increase in the mortality, for since it began to rise, the deaths during the two previous weeks were in the first 875, in the second 967. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49, they fluctuated between 770 and 1197, the latter amount of mortality having occurred in the twelfth week of 1845; the average of the ten weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1071; the present return is therefore only less than the average by 45. The only classes of disease in which an increase on the average is remarkable, are those which affect respectively the organs of respiration and the organs of circulation. The only instances in which complaints in the respiratory organs have been so fatal as in last week at this season of the year, occur in 1845 and 1847; from pneumonia there were 90 deaths (of which 71 were amongst children), the corrected average is 85; from bronchitis there were 99 (of which more than two-thirds were amongst adults), the corrected average is only 47. Both these diseases show a considerable increase, when the deaths are compared with the numbers returned in the two previous weeks. This excess both on the weeks immediately preceding and on the corresponding weeks of former years, is sufficiently explained by the fact that the mean temperature, which last week was only 37.8 deg., shows a great fall on each week throughout the whole month of February and the half of March; and, taking the corresponding weeks of 1840-9, it appears that it was never so low as at present, except in 1840 and 1845, and that in six of those years it ranged from 40 deg. to 49.7 deg. The deaths from consumption last week were 135, a number less than the average. Amongst epidemics, small-pox, scarlatina, hooping-cough, and typhus are not so fatal as usual; but measles, from which there were 23 deaths, and diarrhoea, from which there were 20, are above the average. A death from cholera is recorded in the following terms:—At 83, London-road, St. George's, Southwark, on the 16th of March, the son of an ironmonger, at the age of 10 weeks, died of infantile cholera, after an illness of 20 hours. It deserves to be mentioned that three deaths were registered in one week from cholera, though it is not usual that more than double that number are returned in a year. The following are the particulars:—At 5, Charles-street, Hackney-road, the son of a compositor, at the age of 8 years, died of "cholera," after an illness of three weeks; at 25, York-street West, Ratcliffe, the son of a painter (deceased) died at the age of a year and 10 months, of "cholera;" and at 1, James-street, in Lambeth, the son of a glass-packer (deceased) died at the age of 15 years, of "cholera," after an illness of 23 days. The three deaths occurred, one on the 15th, and two on the 16th of March. Children are returned almost every week as accidentally suffocated in bed; amongst other deaths registered last week from this cause are two which occurred in one house. Two men and a woman died from the intemperate use of strong drink. Two men and six women died between 90 and 100 years of age. 111 persons died in workhouses, 54 in hospitals, of whom 18 were in naval and military establishments, and 6 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in., on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday; the mean of the week was 29.971. The mean temperature (37.8 degs., as stated above) was lower than the average of the same period in seven years, particularly on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday, when it was from 7 to 11 degs. less than the averages of these days.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE annual concert given at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the auspices of the committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music, are not entertainments exacting from journalism severe and searching criticism. The intent is principally to enable the subscribers and patrons of the institution to judge of the state of existing talent amongst the pupils, and of their progress from year to year. The aid of professors, who have been previously students, is put in requisition to constitute the full orchestra, and a few practised chorus singers are also engaged, to inspire confidence in the future aspirants for professional fame.

The first concert, on Saturday last, naturally exhibited some mediocrity, but there was also infinitely more promise, and the programme is, after all, but a debtor and creditor account, even in our best entertainments. The beautiful contralto voice of Miss Owen, in singing the air "But the Lord is mindful," from Mendelssohn's "Paul," indicates a bright future for her. Miss Taylor, in Romberg's ode "The transient and the eternal," displayed a penetrating quality of a soprano voice that will be turned, no doubt, to good account. There is agreeableness in the tenor organ of Mr. W. Lyon. Miss Holroyd must amend her intonation and cure her nasal tone, but she has a fine voice to work upon. A pianist, whose fright was so excessive as almost to put her *hors de combat*, will have to acquire confidence. The compositions of Mr. Steggall (an overture) and Mr. Banister (a madrigal) must be mentioned as musician-like, if not creative.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was effectively performed—conducted by Mr. Surman—last Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society; but Miss Catherine Hayes did not arrive in time from Ireland—having been delayed by stress of weather—to take the soprano part.—A concert was given last Monday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, at which Mdlle. Wagner, Misses Dolby and Lucombe, and Mr. Sims Reeves sang; Ernst and Benedict were the solo instrumentalists.—Mr. Henry Phillips gave his entertainment on Monday and Tuesday at the Surrey Theatre.—Mr. Henry Russell through the week (Friday excepted) has given his entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre.—On Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa, Handel's immortal oratorio "The Messiah" was performed, with Miss Catherine Hayes and Miss Priscilla Horton, Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formes.—On Thursday, Mr. Perry gave an evening concert at the Hanover Rooms, at which the oratorio "The Death of Abel" was performed, together with Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," with Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey, Benson, and Bodda as vocalists.—Next Monday, Mr. Henry Phillips will give a new musical entertainment at St. Martin's Hall.—On Wednesday, Herr Molique will conclude his series of chamber concerts; and Mr. Lucas will give his third musical evening; and on the same night will be the sixth of the spring series of London Wednesday Concerts.—Mr. Bille's third and last excellent selection of classical pianoforte music will be performed next Friday.—Next Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, there will be a full meeting of the committee to regulate the arrangement for Mr. Platt's farewell concert, on Wednesday morning, April 24th. The offers of our native and foreign artists to assist pour in from all quarters, and a grand entertainment will be given.—Next Friday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa.—"A night with Beuler," the popular writer of comic songs, took place last Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, being his annual entertainment: he was assisted by Mrs. Aveling Smith, Misses Stewart, Ferguson, Lucy, Messrs. N. J. Sporie, Ransford, Day, Mason, Chumley, Mathews, &c.—Herr Ernst, Herr Kuhn, Miss Lucombe, Mdlle. Wagner, and Miss Reeves, will join a short musical tour of Mr. Albert Schloss, being at Worcester on Monday, at Cheltenham on Tuesday, morning and evening, and on Wednesday at the Town Hall, Birmingham, with the aid of the Festival Choral Society.—Amongst the musical arrivals is that of Senor Echeverria, a Spanish guitarist of eminence, who plays with marvellous skill on the mandor, an instrument which he has improved by novel combinations. This artist was formerly an officer under Espartero, by whom he is highly recommended, as well as by Cabrera, the Duke's rival in arms.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday. The second Philharmonic concert in Paris, under the direction of Berlioz, realised the most ardent hopes of its enthusiastic founder; the attendance was great, and the performance brilliant, including his magnificent "Hérold" Symphony, and selections from Gluck's "Alceste," and the "Freischütz" overture.—Mme. Viardot was to leave Paris last Thursday, for Berlin, where she will appear immediately in the "Prophète" (in German), under the composer's direction.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be performed on Good Friday, at the Italian Opera House, in Paris.—Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was amongst the successful productions at the Italian Opera House in St. Petersburg; Grisi, Corbali, Meric, Mario, Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c., sustaining the principal parts.—A new opera, by the Brothers Ricci, entitled "Crispino e la Comare," has been successfully produced at the San Benedetto, in Venice.—Jenny Lind sang at Dresden on the 16th instant.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE twenty-seventh Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, and the fourth since the Society received its charter of incorporation, is by no means an improvement on its predecessors; it is an Exhibition, however, that will well repay a visit. The mere London sight-seer will find much to please and amuse him; the connoisseur will detect a few pictures to admire, and many to shrug his shoulders at; and the artist, on the other hand, not a little to approve of, and a great deal more to avoid. It should, therefore, be seen. The rooms form a very agreeable lounge; and the money that is paid for admission is well bestowed in utterance of a School of Art which the Society maintains with great energy on its own part, and with a real and permanent advantage to the public.

The collection consists of 735 works of art, contributed by 29 members of the Society, and 314 artists either friendly to the institution or struggling into reputation, and only anxious to have their works well seen. The 29 members contribute in all 206 works, and the 314 other artists the remaining 529. There is a preponderance of landscapes, while portraits are few in number, and historical compositions still fewer.

Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Society, has thirteen works—one, of an ambitious nature, is "Constance, from 'King John'."

Here I and sorrow sit,

Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to it.

But, unfortunately, the artist has chosen a half-length, or something less, so that the ground-like humility of *Constance* (so beautiful in the part) is entirely lost. His portrait (kit-cat size) of the Hon. Mrs. Lennox Peel is a much better work of art; and still better is No. 38, "Portrait of the son of Edward Hopwood, Esq., of Hopwood, with a great hound by his side," from the brush of Mr. Ansell. There is much delicate painting in Mrs. Peel's portrait, but Mr. Hopwood's son is almost a *canto* from Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Mr. Pyne, the Vice-president, is not up to the mark of his former efforts. His best contribution to the gallery is his "View on the Thames at the Custom House, a little below London-bridge;" the distance is finely and poetically managed; but surely the water is not true to the Thames as we now see it, but to what it will be like when it is no longer used as the sewer of the greatest city in the world. No. 31, "Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine," by the same artist, is nicely handled.

Mr. C. Baxter (an artist fast rising into a well-merited reputation) contributes No. 12, "Portrait of George Clint, Esq.," and No. 236, "Portrait of Isabella Stewart." There is a certain want of vigour in the head of Mr. Clint which alone removes it from complete success. The Isabella Stewart is a head in oval, most exquisitely felt and rendered.

The largest and best contribution of Mr. J. W. Allen, the Secretary, who has eight works in all, is his "View of the Thames and Windsor Castle and Runnymede, as seen from Cooper's Hill." He has mapped out his scene with great exactness, and caught the character of the landscape with a painter's and a poet's eye. Few need be told that Cooper's Hill is the most celebrated hill in English poetry, still more celebrated than Grongar Hill or Lewesdon Hill.

Mr. H. M. Anthony is the Mr. J. M. W. Turner of Suffolk-street, in the extravagance and ill-placed positions of his colours. Of his seventeen contributions to the gallery, not one is without its characteristic absurdities, or without its undoubted evidences of genius. His ambitious picture is No. 144, the "Windings of the Wye, and its Junction with the Severn, as seen from Ward-cliffe"—one of the loveliest spots in Great Britain, but rendered in a manner preposterously untrue. His churchyard scenes, and separate studies of female beauty and costume, are equally absurd. There is great merit, however, in one or two of his less exaggerated scenes.

Mr. Boddington, who exhibits eleven pictures in all, exhibits, at the same time, but slender progress in his art. He is a sweet painter of English scenery in the Lee-like treatment of such subjects, and wants vigour rather than fidelity or feeling. What are we to say of Mr. J. F. Herring and his ten contributions of horses, and dogs, and ducks, and all that Edwin Landseer and Hondecoeter life which he appropriates and renders so truly? He is still the same—admirably true to nature, and most ingenious in point of composition. There is little, however, that we have not seen before in his pictures, either in character or combination. No. 367, "Miss and her young charge"—a country girl, in a blue dress, feeding ducklings at a cottage door—is somewhat new to Mr. Herring, and forms a pleasing picture, such as all can understand, and all will like.

The best subject pictures in the collection are by Mr. J. J. Hill, and are called (No. 3) "Rustic Courtship," (No. 108) "The Young Shepherd," (No. 269) "A Shepherd Boy," and (No. 485) "The Cottage Door." In the whole of these he has caught a certain pastoral prettiness, or Doric delicacy, which is very beautiful, and not very common in art. The expression of the shepherd's eyes, gazing his heart away, in the picture of "Rustic Courtship," is particularly happy. His "Portrait" is not so good; and his "David"—a full-length of David on his way to attack Goliath—hardly up to what we should have expected from him. Shepherd boys on the banks of the Thames or the Mulla are easier to transfer to canvas than poet Kings in Scripture are from the bright fancy or vision of the moment.

We have seldom seen Mr. Salter so good as he is in No. 87, "A Bacchanalian Dance"—his single contribution on this occasion. He has been of late years somewhat negligent in his drawing, and slovenly in giving finish and beauty to his hands and feet. Here, however, he redeems his former neglect, and gives us a picture such as Poussin would have liked to have looked upon. There is much skill evinced in the general composition of the group of dancers. The picture, however, in point of delicacy of treatment, is not up to Mr. Frost's admirable manner of treating subjects. It is up, we think, notwithstanding, to the level of



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—NO. 2. "MEDORA."—PAINTED BY W. FISHER.

FINE ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

With these Engravings we close our illustrative notice of this attractive collection.

The upper Engraving is from Mr. Fisher's "Medora," 2 feet 2 inches in height,

by 1 foot 10 inches in width—in the North Room. In our first notice of the Exhibition we characterised this picture as of careful execution—the face beautiful, and expression good.

The second picture, Mr. Johnston's "Novice," 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 11 inches—also in the North Room—is very rich in colour; and the lady would appear to be in doubt whether to throw off her sumptuous attire, and adopt the asceticism of the skull, the rosary, and the conventual cell.



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—NO. 138. "THE NOVICE."—PAINTED BY ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

the late Mr. Howard, who acquired a well-earned reputation for pictures akin to Mr. Salter's Bacchanals.

The two Wilsons, who have long been contributors to the Suffolk-street Exhibition, continue to send, as before, and to maintain their respective reputations. They are always hovering on the debatable land between what is good and what is excellent in landscape art. In whatever they do there is so much to commend and so much to pass by, that this long hovering is somewhat provoking to their admirers. It is the sin of the present age, both in painting and in writing, for each individual to produce too much. The public, it is true, forces both painter and author somewhat unwillingly into this position, but there can be very little doubt that Mr. Mulready's one good work (his solitary contribution to the Somerset House Exhibition) was a surer and more lasting attraction than Mr. Anthony's seventeen chemists'-shop-windows-at-night pictures, which flare upon the eye at every turn in the present Exhibition, and demand a momentary attention, whether the visitor will or no.

But it is time to pass from this subject, and from the works of the leading members of the Society, to the better-class productions contributed by exhibitors who are not members, or by members of the Society whose names are not yet known as painters of reputation or of extraordinary promise. We shall group such works as we are now to notice in the order of the catalogue, and shall not exclude a work or two by some of the artists of whom we have already spoken.

58. "Reward of Cultivation." Mrs. Paulson.—This is a new name to us. The picture evinces a careful and conscientious study of nature, and habit will lead to still better things.

85. "On the Greta Coast of Cornwall." S. R. Percy.—A small, careful transcript of a cool, sweet scene, nicely felt and rendered.

100. "Waterfall near Haeg, between Christiania and Bergen, Norway." W. West.—A large picture, bold and rough in its treatment; full of vigour and fidelity; but cold—colder even than Norway.

101. "Portrait of his Grace the Duke of Manchester." T. H. Illidge.—A full-length, the size of life, easy in its attitude, and not devoid of character.

109. "A Study from Nature, Hampstead Heath." A. Clint.—Truthful, and nice and warm in its touches.

117. "Hazy Morning on the Thames near Medenham." H. J. Boddington.—We have already spoken of Mr. Boddington. This is the best of his contributions to the present collection. It is a large and well-executed picture, true to the Thames in one of its prettiest parts.

120. "Rouen." W. A. Wilson.—Painted in imitation of David Roberts.

123. "Near Chiswick." J. Tennant.—This view of the Thames at Chiswick is not so good as Mr. Boddington's "Thames at Medenham," just noticed.

137. "The Lucky Gamekeeper." A. Fraser.—A luncheon scene, with a gamekeeper receiving a glass of nappy ale from a pretty girl. He squeezes her hand at the same time. There is some nice painting in parts. The dog seems unfinished.

158. "Berghen-op-Zoom." A. Montague.—A picture in Mr. Pyne's manner, clever, and nearly up to Mr. Pyne's mark.

164. "Tea-Table Chat." T. Clater.—The best picture that we have seen by Mr. Clater for some time. It is a tea and scandal scene, with five ladies of Queen Anne's time seated at table, discussing characters and bohea.

172. "Scene between Barnes and Putney." J. Tennant.—Better than the Chiswick scene by the same artist, and very faithful, while free and spirited in execution.

175. "St. John the Baptist." W. C. T. Dobson.—A small full-length figure of St. John when young. Not devoid of spiritual feeling, but somewhat poor in point of colour, and even in drawing.

216. "The Temptation." G. Wells.—A full-length of Eve; not ungraceful, but not the Eve of Milton or of mankind.

231. "Inhabitants of the Palace of the Caesars—Rome in the Nineteenth Century." F. Y. Hurlstone.—A group of Murillo-like peasants, in Mr. Hurlstone's best and most careful manner. We have spoken in the earlier part of our notice of the general merits of Mr. Hurlstone's contributions to the present Exhibition.

261. "The Cottage Door—Winter." J. Wilson, jun.—A small circular picture. True, and delicate in its handling.

307. "Evening on the Thames, near Medenham." J. Wingfield.—Mr. Wingfield is not so happy in his out-door scenes as in his interiors of Hampton Court and other old English houses, which he always peoples in a clever and accurate manner.

351. "Flowers." H. Hughes.—Well grouped, and richly coloured.

395. "The Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) kneeling, and declaring her fidelity to her sister, Queen Mary." J. Noble.—There is much innocent beauty in the figure and face of Elizabeth, but Mary is a sad virago. Mr. Noble should have viewed Queen Mary with the aid of the late Mr. Patrick Tytler's excellent work on her reign.

396. "On the Machno, North Wales." W. West.—By the painter of the large Norwegian scene just noticed. It is clever, and in Mr. Creswick's manner.

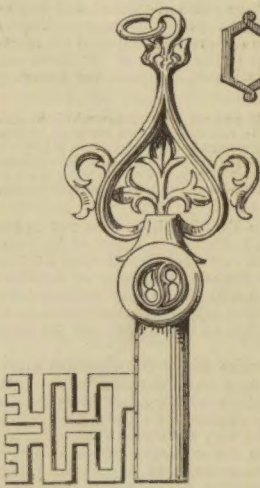
491. "Portrait of General Klapka." G. Foggo.—Will be looked upon with interest. It is valuable as a likeness, but has little merit as a work of art.

505. "The River Lee, near Old Bow Bridge." W. A. Brunning.—A rural and pretty scene, yet close to London. The whole arrangement of the picture is happy, and, in point of execution, it is careful.

Of the remaining works, we have only to add that Mr. Everitt contributes some valuable representations of Aston Hall, in Warwickshire, much in Mr. Nash's style; and Mr. S. Read a clever interior of a Welsh cottage (No. 583).

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART.

(Continued from page 197.)



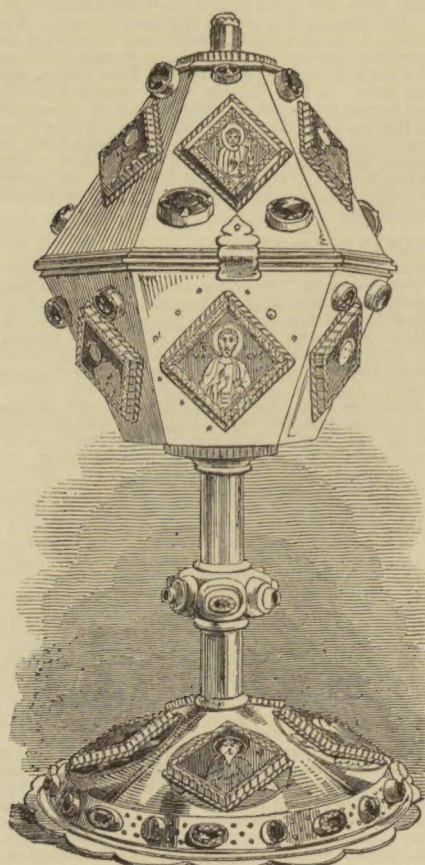
NO. 170.—KEY.—16TH CENTURY.

Whilst speaking, also, of the specimens from the Royal cabinet, we must not omit mention of the fine shield of embossed steel, damascened with gold and silver, said to have been presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII. at their far-famed interview on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; it is generally supposed to have been designed and wrought by Cellini, but it is not surprising that this cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, since for many years this treasure was thrown aside unnoticed and forgotten, until his late Majesty George IV. caused it to be mounted in its present frame and placed in Buckingham Palace, whence it has since been removed to Windsor Castle, and we can safely venture to affirm that it will never again be consigned to obscurity. Certainly, it was a gift not unworthy of a King to a King, nor is it at all improbable that Francis might have desired to present some *chef-d'œuvre* of one of his most highly patronised artists on that gorgeous occasion. The subjects represented on this shield are scenes from the history of Julius Caesar, the figures being thrown out in high relief, and the whole forming, perhaps, the finest specimen of damascening work which has ever been wrought. This art, which consists in combining or encrusting metals one with another, is in all probability exclusively of Eastern origin, and takes its name from the city of Damascus, which for a long time was so famous for its manufacture of steel, particularly of sword blades. It does not appear, however, that the ancients were acquainted with the art, although they practised a method of inlaying metals, which must have produced a very similar effect.

In our preceding Journal we adverted to the fact, that at the introduction of Christianity a number of religious emblems were produced necessarily of a conventional form, and the Chalice which we have here engraved (the property of Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P.) is a striking exemplification of this remark, for we find that it was strictly ordered that the edges of this sacramental cup should not be "turned down;" the reason for this injunction is sufficiently obvious; and indeed, possibly from the same motive, many of the communion cups in use at the present day do not differ very materially in design from this Italian chalice of the fifteenth century. In early and primitive times this vessel was frequently made of wood or glass, or even of horn; but it was subsequently ordained to be constructed of gold or silver. It was not an uncommon thing for the chalice and paten to be buried with ecclesiastics, and several have thus been found. From these, and from the stone slabs incised with these emblems (as indicating the place of sepulture of a priest), it is manifest that this vessel has retained a strong similarity in form from the earliest ages. This example is executed in copper gilt, and is ornamented with enamels of the Apostles round the knob or handle. Notwithstanding that there are many of these chalices of very high antiquity yet extant in our colleges and churches, it is a curious fact that, in the year 1193, all other means of raising the sum required for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion having failed, the whole of the church plate in the kingdom was cheerfully contributed for this purpose, the King promising to make restitution when he recovered his liberty—a promise which he subsequently faithfully performed.

The same degree of conventional form is also perceptible with regard to the Pyx or ciborium, the vessel in which the consecrated wafer was kept; and the specimen of which we have given a representation below has many points of similarity to that which we noticed in our last, belonging to the Archaeological Institute. It has small enamels, on glass and pieces of niello, of Christ and the

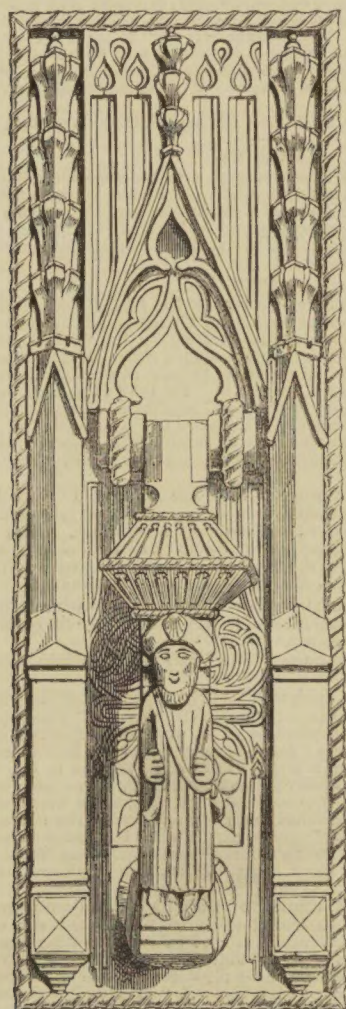
THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.



CIBORIUM.

Apostles surrounding it, the work of the fourteenth century; but it is questionable whether the ornament at present surmounting it has not replaced one of an earlier date and more appropriate in character. It is the property of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.

Hitherto we have not been able to mention the extremely curious steel and wrought iron work, of which there is a goodly number of examples executed in almost every conceivable Gothic device, that style technically denominated "flamboyant" much predominating however, and sufficiently attesting the fact that much of this work was executed in the towns of Augsburg or Nuremberg. The iron knocker of the 16th century, of which we subjoin an Engraving, is curious as affording an illustration of the tran-



KNOCKER.

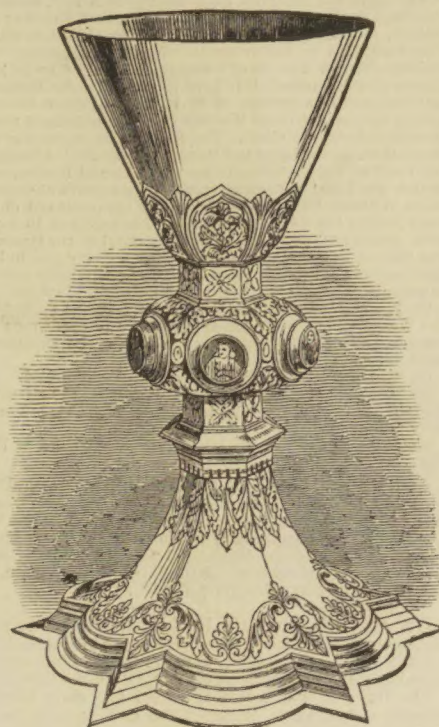
sition from the pure to the debased Gothic style; and the small key forming our initial letter is probably of nearly the same date. They are both the property of Mr. Pugin. Mr. Pratt has also contributed a good example of one of these ancient knockers, of which an Engraving is here given.



NO. 1.—NAUTILUS, MOUNTED IN SILVER-GILT, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

The groupe of Venetian glass below has been formed from specimens contributed by the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Slade. We observed in our former notice of this Exhibition how famous Venice had become in the middle of the fifteenth century for its manufacture of ornamental glass, and more appropriate examples of the different processes in vogue could scarcely have been selected by our Artists, either for beauty of form or design.

We had intentionally omitted noticing several of the more interesting of the objects from the Universities and corporate bodies, hoping to have been enabled to engrave them; but when it is remembered that there are now nearly one thousand works of ancient art on view in these rooms (many objects having arrived since the opening of the Exhibition) it will scarcely be wondered at that we cannot even give a bare enumeration of them. The mazer bowl; two cups, mounted in silver-gilt, of the fifteenth century, from Oriel College, Oxford; the cup given by Bishop Langton, in 1497, to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and known by the name of the "Anathema Cup," from the inscription engraved on it; also the silver-gilt cup of the fourteenth century from the same College, and the "Poison Cup," presented to Clare Hall by a physician in the reign of James I.: and, above all, the two



NO. 41.—ITALIAN CHALICE.—15TH CENTURY.

crystal tazze, set with precious stones, the property of her Majesty, will not fail to attract the visitor's attention. Of all these relics, however, none are of more intrinsic worth than the Ewer of Sardonyx, mounted in gold, and enamelled, which formed one of the crown jewels before the French revolution in 1791, and is now the property of Viscountess Beresford.

There are many interesting specimens of armour, embroidery, embossed leather work, jewellery, and enamelling, which we hope to have an opportunity of commenting upon at some future time.



NO. 169.—WROUGHT-IRON KNOCKER.—16TH CENTURY.



GROUPE OF VENETIAN GLASS.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before four o'clock, on Monday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, at which Royal residence the Court will pass the Easter recess. The illustrations for were conducted to their carriages by the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward), the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard (Vice-Chamberlain), and the Lords and Grooms in Waiting. The Court travelled from London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, arriving at the Windsor terminus at a quarter before five o'clock. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Misses Paget and Macdonald, the Earl of Morley, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Bouverie, General Bowles, and Mr. Birch. At the station the Royal party was received by a guard of honour of the second battalion of Scotch Fusilier Guards, under the command of Col. Micklethwait, the band playing the National Anthem. The yard and its approaches were crowded with spectators, who welcomed the arrival of the Queen with great cordiality. The bells of the parish church also rang a merry peal in honour of the return of the Court to the Royal borough. The illustrious party were conveyed to the Castle in seven pony phaetons, preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince walked together in the slopes and Windsor Park. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined at the royal table.

On Wednesday precisely the same routine prevailed.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince took their usual early walk in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party this evening.

The Royal Children have taken their accustomed walking and riding exercise during the week.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Friday last Viscount Ebrington had an audience of the Queen, and, on behalf of his father, Earl Fortescue, resigned his wand of office as Lord Steward of her Majesty's household. The Marquis of Westminster had also an audience of her Majesty to kiss hands, on being appointed Lord Steward of the Queen's household. The noble Marquis received from the Queen his wand of office, and was sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening, at her residence, Gloucester House, in celebration of the birthday of her nephew, his Royal Highness Prince George.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday last, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon at the daily service. The Bishop of Oxford will preach to-morrow (Easter day) in the Chapel Royal.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was confined of a still-born daughter a few days since, is satisfactorily progressing towards convalescence.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Meurice's Hotel, Paris.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador entertained Lord and Lady Palmerston and a select party at dinner on Saturday last, at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanstone-square. His Excellency afterwards had an assembly.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, who were detained in England last week by the indisposition of their youngest son, have since left town for Paris.

The Countess Grey had an assembly on Saturday evening. The Duke of Wellington and Lord and Lady John Russell were among the guests of her Ladyship. The noble Earl and Countess left town on Monday, for Howick Hall, Northumberland.

The Earl Spencer has left Spencer House, for Althorp Park, where his Lordship will entertain a large party during Pytchley Hunt Races.

The Lord Chancellor is better, but his Lordship will not be able to resume his judicial functions for some days.

Viscount and Viscountess Pollington arrived at the York Hotel, Albemarle-street, last week, from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, after a protracted sojourn on the Continent.

Sir George Grey left town on Tuesday, for his seat, Fallodon, Northumberland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town on Tuesday, for their residence, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

FESTIVITIES AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

Belvoir Castle, the fine old baronial seat of the Duke of Rutland, has been the scene of very brilliant festivities during the past ten days. A very large family party had been partaking the noble Duke's hospitality for some days previously, when, on Friday, the 15th instant, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge arrived on a visit to the Duke of Rutland. Their Royal Highnesses were received on their arrival by the noble Duke in the guard chamber, to the former ornaments of which is now added a magnificent brass Sikh gun, presented to the Duke of Rutland by Viscount Hardinge.

A magnificent banquet was served at eight o'clock, covers being laid for twenty-six guests. The dining-room presented a very grand appearance, the famous silver cistern, on its superb marble pedestal by Wyatt, forming a conspicuous and admired ornament. The Duke's state pages were in attendance, and all the servants wore their full-dress liveries. During dinner, the Duke's private band played a selection of favourite airs.

On Sunday, the whole of the company attended Divine service in the chapel within the Castle, where an excellent sermon was preached by his Grace's private chaplain, the Rev. Philip Mules.

On Monday, the members of the Belvoir Hunt met in the vicinity of the Castle, in honour of the Royal visitors. The hounds were not long in unkenelling Reynard, and, as the "varmint" scampered over the beautiful vale of Belvoir, a capital view of the chase was obtained from the Castle ramparts. The Duchess of Cambridge and the other ladies of the party were in open carriages, and drove about the vale for some time. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Devonshire enjoyed the sport from the Castle walls.

On Tuesday, through the kind hospitality of Gregory Gregory, Esq., the whole of the party, including the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, &c., were invited to an inspection of Harleston Hall, his new seat, near Grantham, which, for design, architecture, taste, and splendour, is scarcely surpassed in the kingdom.

The Royal party, and also the Duke of Devonshire, afterwards left for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on a visit to the Earl of Wilton.

The following were among the company present to meet the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at the Castle:—The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Granby, Baron Koller, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Forester, Sir Frederick Trench, Sir H. Pierrier, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, Mr. Sloane Stanley and Miss Stanley, Rev. P. Mules, &c.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—A special meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the De Grey Rooms, in York, for the consideration and approval of the several bills now before Parliament relating to the company's affairs, and also to consider and discuss the position of the Great North of England purchase shareholders. The half-yearly meeting also stood adjourned to that day for the election of directors and auditors. The chairman of the company (G. Leeman, Esq.), who presided, took a review of the general condition of the company, and the relative position of its several classes of shareholders. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Great North of England shares be paid dividend on the £17 yet unpaid, four per cent on such proportions as should be called until 1856, the £8 now paid up to receive dividend *pro rata* with the general stock of the company. After a long discussion, an amendment to pay four per cent. on the whole of the called-up Great North of England shares till 1856 was negatived, and the directors' recommendation adopted. The bill to amend the Great North of England Railway Purchase Bill, and to complete the purchase, was submitted to the meeting. On a division, there were nineteen hands against it, and the motion was carried by a majority of 621. A poll was demanded, the numbers being—for the bill 2001, and against it 7935. Mr. Pulline was elected a director, in the room of Mr. Love. The other directors were re-elected; and Mr. O'Brien, the new secretary, was introduced to the shareholders.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—RESIGNATION OF THE ENGINEMEN AND STOKERS.—On Monday last, the engine-men and stokers of this company gave fourteen days' notice of resignation, in consequence of certain reductions which the directors have determined to make in the amount of their remuneration. The pay of the engine-men, who are divided into four classes, is about an average of 6s. *per diem*; and we believe it is intended to reduce their pay on those days they are not traversing the line, but are only in the shed cleaning or repairing their engines, to 4s. a day; a proportional reduction also to be made in the case of the firemen.

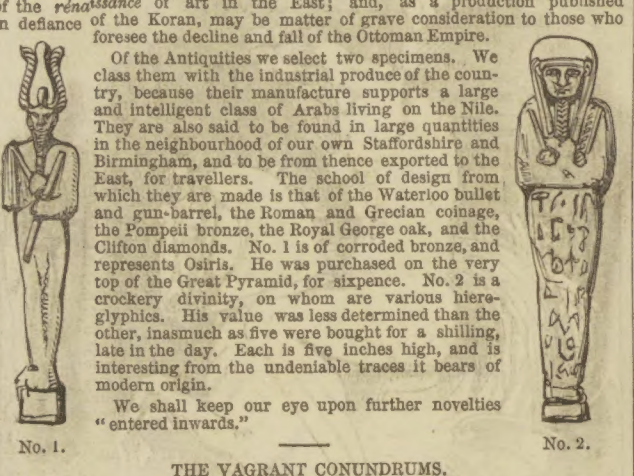
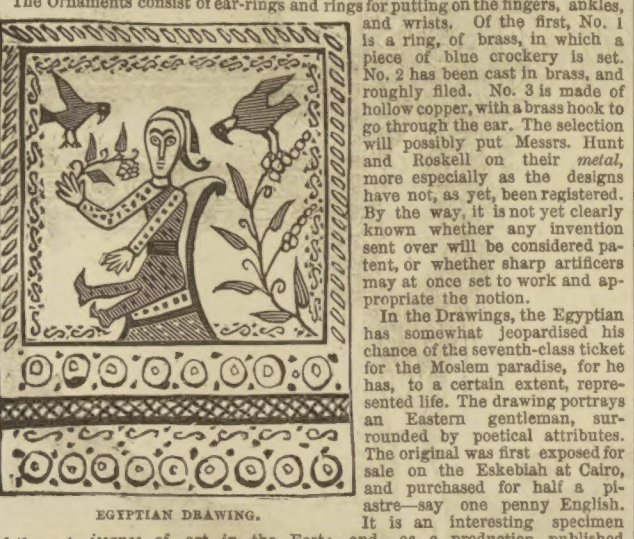
THE MOTHER IN SEARCH OF HER CHILD.—I need not tell you how the mother spent the weary hours. And yet I will tell you something. She used to wander out, at first as if without a purpose, till she rallied her thoughts, and brought all her energies to bear on the one point; then she went with earnest patience along the least known ways to some new part of the town, looking wistfully with dumb entreaty into people's faces; sometimes catching a glimpse of a figure which had a kind of momentary likeness to her child's, and following that figure with never wearying perseverance, till some light from shop or lamp showed the cold strange face which was not her daughter's. Once or twice a kind-hearted passer-by, struck by her look of yearning woe, turned back and offered help, or ask her what she wanted. When so spoken to, she answered only, "You don't know a poor girl they call Lizzy Leigh, do you?" And when they denied all knowledge, she shook her head, and went on again. I think they believed her to be crazy. But she never spoke first to any one. She sometimes took a few minutes' rest on the door-steps, and sometimes (very seldom) covered her face and cried; but she could not afford to lose time and chances in this way: while her eyes were blinded with tears, the lost one might pass by unseen.—*Household Words. Edited by Mr. Charles Dickens.*

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. III.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

EGYPTIAN IMPORTATIONS.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of 1851 is already beginning to rouse the energies of foreign countries; and those from whom we expected least in the way of manufactures, have already sent over some specimens.



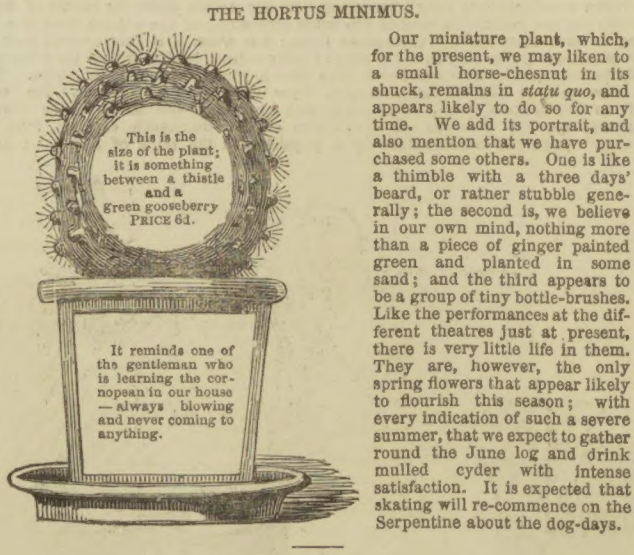
THE VAGRANT CONUNDRUMS.

The consternation amongst these impostors continues. Baffled at dinner-tables at home, several have been detected attempting to quit the country; but, as they were well known, they were seized and handed over to us by post.

It will scarcely be deemed possible, that, on the day of the opening of the Britannia Tube, an Irish visitor had the barefaced assurance to ask one of the engineers, then full of anxiety, "What is the difference between the Tower of London and the letter Pat has received from his sweetheart who is in delicate health?" Of course, the engineer had other matters to attend to; and, therefore, when the answer was given, "Because one contains the stale jewels, and the other the jewel's state," it created no sensation. As it may be tried on again, this caution is necessary.

The other night, in the middle of the great conflagration at Ratcliffe-highway, a notorious wag, who ought to have been in bed some hours, actually stopped one of the firemen, to ask him "What three authors would you name in describing this fire?" The man was not literary; and, when the answer was explained to be "Dickens, Hovvitt, Burns!" he merely turned the hose of the engine against the intruder, and so got rid of him.

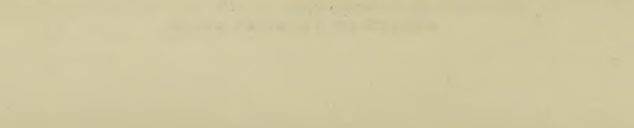
But the most flagrant of all was the atrocious question let loose in the smoking-room of the House of Commons the other evening, in which the honourable representative for ——— asked his colleague, "Why is a shrimp like a member of Parliament?" The announcement, "Because he's got M.P. at the end of his name," produced a scene of uproar that baffles description, and in the subsequent debate nearly led to the resignation of the Ministry.



ODD NOTES OF TRAVEL.

From time to time we shall offer any little oddity of travel likely to escape great tourists.

This is drawn from the board of a barber-surgeon, who has a little shop on Trajan's Forum, in Rome. Viewed by the side of the impressive ruins, the mixture of the sublime and ridiculous is complete. But more absurd is it, at this present time, to travel from Naples to Pompeii by rail, and, when you arrive, and have the solemn relics of antiquity before you, to find them echoing with the whistle of the locomotive inscribed "Sharpe, Roberts, and Co., Atlas Works, Manchester." And this over the ground whereon Glaucus and Ione made love!



THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Having past through with more than usual success the "before Easter" session, the future prospects and arrangements are full of hopeful promise. The company, in all its departments, is rich in individual talent, and complete in its union. Without adverting specifically to Sontag and Lablache, we may call attention to the qualifications of Parodi, Belletti, Colletti, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, and Catherine Hayes. In the ballet we have Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and Marie Taglioni. The present week will be distinguished by a peculiar novelty—the native talent, Reeves and Catherine Hayes, will be the chief illustrators of the "Lucia" on Tuesday; and the Thursday will be signalled by the re-appearance of Madame Sontag and Lablache in the opera of "Don Pasquale," the part of *Norina* warbled by the former, and the ultra coxcomby portrayed by the latter, are indeed a rare combination. The opera will be followed by the fascinations of the new ballet.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The campaign before Easter terminated on Saturday last, with the fourth representation of Weber's "Der Freischütz," which was honoured a second time by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The house was very well attended, and the enthusiasm of the audience was strongly marked by the encores. The opera will, no doubt, be a standing favourite throughout the season; although, powerful as is the present *ensemble*, we should be still further delighted if Viardot and Mario at some future period were the representatives of *Agata* and *Giulio*—the cast would then be perfection. Formes has gained greatly in his singing since the first night; the language and recitatives were more familiar to him, and he was consequently not so much fettered in his acting as on his opening performance. The roughness of his execution becomes almost a beauty in *Caspar*. The poetical nature of the singer asserts its supremacy in every phasis of the terrible drama: his drinking-song, so full of demoniac gaiety; his revenge bravura, so replete with overwhelming energy; his incantation scene, so striking in picturesque pantomime and varied vocal power; and his final death-struggle, and defiance of all authority, above and below, realize completely the picture of the doomed hunter, so vividly created by poet and musician. Formes's delineation, and Mdle. Vera's fascinating *Annetta*, with Costa's recitatives, orchestral and choral forces, will render the Italian version of "Der Freischütz" a memorable event in our musical annals. Grisi, Mdle. de Meric, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini are daily expected from St. Petersburg, and will appear in the course of the ensuing week. It is proposed to perform "Masaniello" next Tuesday, for the *début* of Signor Tamberlik. Ronconi will join the company immediately after the closing of the Italian Opera-house in Paris. Mdme. Viardot will come to London at the termination of her Berlin engagement. Rossini's "Moise" will be one of the earliest novelties.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We fulfil our promise to present our readers with some analysis of Miss Glyn's admirable performance of *Isabella*, in Southern's "Fatal Marriage," which she performed a second time on Friday week. Since Miss O'Neill's, an interpretation so passionate, powerful, and effective has not been witnessed. The part is one exactly suited for an actress of impulse. Domestic in its elements, it is slightly idealised by connecting the sufferer with the convent, and making her a transgressor against the Church. Terrible is the kind and the degree of her expiation. Her marriage is accursed—misery is her portion. After nearly seven years' supposed widowhood, she marries a second husband. On the morrow her first husband returns. Taken prisoner in war, sold into slavery, having recovered his freedom, *Biron* returns to the woman who had up to yesterday been faithful to him, and had then only yielded from the force of poverty and the influence of gratitude. For him the love of *Isabella* is as strong as ever. The joy of meeting with him makes her at first forgetful of the awful bar only just placed between them. But soon the dreadful consciousness returns, and the full horror of the situation becomes apparent. Here it was that the wildness, the energy, and the abandonment of emotion, as displayed by Miss Glyn, reminded us of some of the great acting which we used to witness some twenty-five years ago. It was, indeed, the tragedy of pathos. In the previous scenes the noble woman had stood before us devoted to her husband, rejected by his father, tempted by his scoundrel brother, overborne by her creditors, entreated and delivered by her friend, in all these various positions exhibiting the utmost delicacy and womanly feeling, until, finely and beautifully interpreted as these were by Miss Glyn, "the fount of sympathetic tears," having been gradually unsealed, was prepared to flow, and the heart was ready to respond to the appeal of nature, and of that art which, in its perfection, looks like nature—may, in reality, become identified with her. The passion and the madness were, indeed, fearfully vivid—it almost looked too much like reality. The audience were awed by the terror and melted by the tenderness of the scene. While it lasted they were profoundly hushed—no sooner had it closed than they broke forth into universal applause. We have no doubt that the character will be repeated. We have only to add that it ought to be generally witnessed.

During the week, Mr. Love, the polyphonist, has exhibited his wonders of ventriloquism.

PRINCESS'

On Tuesday evening, Miss Emma Stanley gave her most interesting entertainment in the concert-room of this theatre. It was called "A Peep before and behind the Curtain," and consisted of a musical *mélange*, remarkable for its originality and taste. The music was supplied by Mr. W. Lovell Phillips, and did credit to his invention. The room was well attended, and the performance was, in all respects, deservedly successful.

Preparations are making in real earnest for the Easter week. Mr. Anderson, at DRURY-LANE, expects to compensate himself for all disappointments, by the success of a magnificent spectacle, contrived by Mr. G. H. Rodwell, in which scenery, dresses, and appointments, including effects mechanical and magical, are to be alike gorgeous. We trust, for the sake of the management, that the fact may equal expectation. The title is, "The Devil's Ring; or, Fire, Water, Earth, and Air." Music and fairydom will contribute to the enchantment of the numerous scenes. We are happy to announce that a domestic play, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, is also forthcoming; it is entitled "The Passing Cloud;" to which may be added, as in rehearsal, a new musical farce, called "The Cricket-Match."

The HAYMARKET will commence with the comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," and give the holiday-folk an opportunity of appreciating Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in *Benedick* and *Beatrice*. After which, it advertises a grand new spectacular burlesque upon "Ivanhoe," by the Brothers Brough; among the attractions of which, and not the least, are the two Keeleys, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss P. Horton, and the sonorous Bland.

The PRINCESS.—This theatre presents its audience with a translation from the French, for an Easter piece. It will be entitled "The Queen of the Roses; or, the Sorcerer of Candahar."

The NEW STRAND continues "The Vicar of Wakefield," with its novel afterpieces.

LYCEUM.—"Cymon and Iphigenia" is to be the subject of Mr. Planché's Easter piece; and this is to be adapted from Garrick's "Cymon." This play of "arick's" was itself adapted from Dryden's poem, and was intended to convey the same moral. It is called by Garrick a "dramatic romance," and he had the conscience—or no conscience—to extend it to five flimsy acts. Strange to say, Garrick altered the name of Iphigenia into *Sylvia*. The whole thing is a mere burletta; but it was acted "with great applause, for the first time, in the winter of 1767." We have a copy of 1794, when it had been lately exhibited at the Opera House, and afterwards at "New Drury"—the scenery of which it is therein feared might rival that of Old Drury. Its last performance was in 1827, when Mdme. Vestris performed *Cymon*, and Miss Paton *Sylvia*. It furnishes ample material for an effective extravaganza.

SADLER'S WELLS will commence with its magnificently-mounted tragedy of "Macbeth," the rehearsal of which, on Wednesday week, we have already noticed. Highly commendable it is to exhibit at holiday seasons the highest examples of art, both poetic and histrionic. Advantage of such seasons should be taken to elevate the taste of the populace; not merely to cater to it, by the "George Barnwells," "Jane Shores," "Strangers," and other exponents of a barbarous custom soon to be superseded by a more generous principle, and a wiser regard to the progress of education. While, therefore, we register the merely burlesque and spectacular entertainments, we pause to confer praise on a nobler experiment, where all that the scene can afford is devoted to the service of the highest poetry. We should have been better pleased if that poetry had been modern, and the advantage of the time been given to the living dramatist. That it has not been so given is an injustice, touching which complaint can neither be too loud nor stern. What with revivals on the one hand, and burlesque on the other, the poet is systematically excluded from the boards at the seasons most favourable to his success.

The ADELPHI will continue with "The Mother's Dream," which will be followed by a new piece, called "Playing First Fiddle; or, Follow my Leader." During the week Mr. Adams has exhibited his "Ortery."

At ASTLEY'S, we are promised a romantic spectacle by Mr. Fitzball, whose skill in such pieces is first-rate. It is founded on the French piece called "The Four Brothers of Aymon."

At the SURREY, a romantic drama by Mr. Webb, entitled "The Adventurer," and a spectacle piece called "The Three Princes," which is promised to be on an unusually magnificent scale.

Mr. Lisabe, who made his *début* as a flautist, at Miss Farmer's concert on Friday, the 22d of March, is likely to take a leading position as a flute-player. His tone and style approach nearer to the late Mr. Nicholson's than we have yet heard. He uses the improved Boehme flute, and seems to excel in *adagio* airs—a style now rare among flute-players.

IMPROVED PENCIL-CASE AND PENCILS.—Mr. Riddle has just invented a "Self-supplying Pencil-case," the improvement in which consists in placing the reserve of lead round a newel, within a case, near the point, so that when one lead is used, on screwing back the propelling wire, a fresh lead drops into its place; then, by again screwing forward the propeller, the user may go on writing, as before. Mr. Riddle has also invented an ever-pointed pencil in cedar, which consists of a hollow stem of wood, into which pieces of prepared lead, slate, crayon, or other material for writing or drawing are placed. These pieces may be pushed forward, as the point is worn away, by means of an external ring. The stem may be re-filled when required. These are useful inventions, worthy of universal adoption.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPECTED VISIT OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MANCHESTER.—The Premier is expected to pay a visit to Manchester and neighbourhood for two or three days next week. His Lordship is to be the guest of Sir Benjamin Heywood, at Claremont, and his visit is to be strictly private. His Lordship's object is understood to be to see for himself the aspect of things in this great manufacturing district.

FIRE AT GLASGOW.—A fire occurred on Monday night, by which the larger portion of the extensive premises known as the Port Dundas Grain Mills, occupied by Mr. Currie, has been totally consumed, very little being saved from destruction. The origin of the fire it is impossible to account for; the mill, when left at eight o'clock by the parties employed in it, having been all safe, and no appearance whatever of anything wrong. The total damage will not be much, if at all, under £15,000. The proprietors of the building and the occupier are fully insured.

The Bradford working men are forming money-clubs, to accumulate £5 each member, as a purse for a trip to London during the show of industry from all nations.

SERIOUS BANK ROBBERY.—On Saturday, a gentleman in the commission trade, in Manchester, after having paid all the cash he had to pay at his warehouse, took the remaining notes and a cheque (in all £708) to pay into the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., St. Ann-street. He folded up the notes and cheque together, held them in his hand, and put his hand into an outer pocket of his coat. He had not been two minutes in the bank before he missed the notes, which he believes he had in his hand at the door of the bank. The money consisted of three Bank of England notes of £100 each, all dated Jan. 19, 1849, three of £20 each, one of £10, and one of £5; all the numbers of which being known to the gentleman, payment of all of them was promptly stopped. With the notes was a cheque for £333 2s. upon Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., payment of which was, of course, instantly stopped. Nothing has since been heard of the missing notes.

IRELAND.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT'S REPLY TO THE DEPUTATION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the interview that was had on Friday week, by the deputation of the council of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, with his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, at the Castle, the deputation represented, in strong but most respectful terms, the great injury which the abolition of the Viceregal Court must inflict on the trade and commerce of the city of Dublin, already sorely depressed by the circumstances of the times, the heavy taxation under which the people laboured, and the little prospect there was of any amendment in their condition, even without this infliction. But should it be the determination of the Government to persevere in so injurious a course, the deputation expressed a hope that some equivalent would be supplied to compensate for the very damaging effect of such a proceeding. To these representations it is stated that his Excellency replied that, even supposing the abolition of the Viceregal Court to have some temporary injurious effect on the trade and commerce of the city of Dublin—the extent and duration of which, however, he trusted, was greatly exaggerated—it did not appear to him that any such consideration of a national and imperial character that had been under consideration for many years. Nor did he think it likely, judging from established precedent, that it would be admitted or recognised by Parliament as a well-grounded claim for compensation. But he assured the deputation that he would have much pleasure in considering and discussing with them any practical measures which the Council of the Chamber of Commerce might suggest, and such as Parliament could entertain for promoting the progress of the commercial prosperity of the city of Dublin. The deputation having stated that fears were entertained by the citizens that the abolition of the Viceregal Court would be followed by that of the courts of law and other institutions, his Excellency assured the deputation that no such intention had ever been contemplated by the Government as the abolition of the courts of law in Dublin; in fact, that he considered the courts of law essentially necessary to be maintained. [So it was said of the Viceregal Court when the measure of union was in progress.]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. J. Murphy has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests for Ireland, in the room of Mr. Corbally, resigned. The following Government appointments have been made:—Dr. Madden to be Secretary of the Loan Fund, in the room of Mr. C. Piesse, promoted to the Colonies. The Rev. Gibson Black, curate of St. George's parish, to be Chaplain to the Mountjoy Penitentiary, at a salary of £100 per annum. The Rev. Mr. McCabe to be Roman Catholic Chaplain to the same institution, at a salary of £150 a year.

THE CATHOLIC PRIMATE.—The Freeman's Journal has published in extenso a long pastoral to the clergy and people of his archdiocese, occupying five columns of the paper, from Dr. Cullen, the newly consecrated Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. It is a meek and Christian production, designed mainly to inculcate the principles of charity and good-will between men, and is a happy foreshadowing of the benefits which the archdiocese is likely to derive from the pastoral care of the author.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETINGS.—These meetings are spreading far and wide over the country. They are no longer confined to the north, but have branched into the other provinces.

SALE OF ESTATES.—Every attempt at disposing of landed property in this country in the ordinary way proves unavailing, and it appears that the facilities and advantages of the Encumbered Commission Court, in obtaining the best title without delay, expense, or the risk of litigation, have induced purchasers to look to that court alone for investments.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY.—The agitation against the removal of the Lord-Lieutenant increases. The Lord Mayor has returned from London, and will, it is said, preside at another aggregate meeting of the citizens on the subject. Ward meetings are also to be organised, and fresh energy given to the agitation.

EMIGRATION.—From the various outports there is a very considerable emigration, chiefly of a class superior in circumstances to those who had crossed the Atlantic in such myriads last year. The quays at Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, and Donegal are daily crowded with emigrants swarming from the interior, and taking shipping either direct for America, or indirectly by the steamers for Liverpool, the great emigration depot of the empire. The quays of Dublin present similar scenes, and comfortable farmers and shopkeepers, and a poorer class of the peasantry than have hitherto been able to undertake the voyage, are indiscriminately hastening away to a land that offers brighter prospects. The *Galway Indicator*, referring to the tide of emigration from that port, says:—"Scarcely a vessel offers for America that is not immediately filled with passengers of a superior class and description. Those who sailed by the *Northumberland*, a few days since, were of a very high order, and had every appearance of comfort, being exceedingly well supplied for their voyage: they were above the ordinary description of the farming class, and many of them had considerable sums of money with them, for the purchase of land on their arrival in the New World."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coursing season has run itself out, and the steeple-chases have nearly got to the end of their tether; in fact, they appear in a desperate hurry to finish, for we observe that the calendar for the coming week embraces no less than twelve meetings; viz. on Tuesday, Kildermister, Keshford, Long Sutton, Kenilworth, Ormskirik, and Bury St. Edmunds; on Wednesday, Route Hunt; on Thursday, Fighting Cocks; on Friday, Abergavenny; and, on Saturday, Liverpool Hunt and Moreton-in-Swale. There will also be three or four meetings in Ireland.

The racing world is also getting into full work; Caterick will occupy Monday and Tuesday next, Northampton the two following days, and the Hoo, a pleasant little meeting in Lord Dacre's park, on Saturday: we can promise plenty of good sport. In the succeeding week we shall have Croxton Park and the Great Metropolitan; after which, the "pure legitimists" commence proceedings at Newmarket, where we shall have our first peep at the south country Derby nags.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Owing to the absence of many of the subscribers at Frith Manor Steeple-chase, the business transacted this afternoon was on a very moderate scale; remarkable, however, for a marked improvement in Osterley, Mounseer, Belus (said to be all right), Prestige, Buckhound, and Beehunter, for their respective engagements.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.
3 to 1 agst Osterley (t) 18 to 1 agst Chantry 18 to 1 agst Halo
6 to 1 Mounseer (t) 12 to 1 Belus (t) 30 to 1 Wanota
9 to 1 Maharrat 16 to 1 Ballingafad
ALTHORP PARK STAKES.
5 to 2 agst Prestige (taken) 5 to 2 agst Buckhound (taken)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.—6 to 4 agst Beehunter
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—2 to 1 agst Cheerful.

CHESTER CUP.
12 to 1 agst Glaucus 16 to 1 agst Cossack 23 to 1 agst Roland
15 to 1 Miss Ann 22 to 1 Peep-o'-Day Boy 22 to 1 Fugleman
6 to 1 agst Bollingbroke 15 to 1 agst Voltaire 22 to 1 agst Mavors
10 to 1 Italian 15 to 1 Clinch 30 to 1 Cypus

WESTMINSTER AND ETON BOAT RACE.—The contest which formerly took place almost annually between these two schools, and which, as our readers may be aware, has latterly been prevented by the heat-master of Westminster, on the ground that rowing had a tendency to injure the health, will in all probability be renewed during the present season. All old Westminsters and Etonians look forward to this match with as much pleasure as they do to the school cricket-matches at Lord's; and thinking, as they must, that the fact of a boy occasionally hurting himself by rowing affords no more reason for abolishing that sport than an accident at cricket or shooting (of which there are many) affords for prohibiting those manly amusements, they will be glad to learn that Dr. Liddell's objections are removed.

BROWN'S PATENT PLANT FUMIGATOR.—This new apparatus consists of a circular tin box, to the side edge of which is affixed a long tube, and to the upper a copper receptacle for the tobacco. Both these communicate with the interior of the box, which is fitted with a revolving blower, worked by an external handle. The blower produces a draught through the tobacco, and, by the same action, the smoke is driven through the tube to the plant.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS TYPO.—It is an extremely difficult matter to induce players to adopt any other notation than the one they are accustomed to. If it were not so we should long since have seen the simple and concise notation of the Germans supersede the cumbersome periphrasis of our own. A CLIFTONITE, J. T. G. Y. H.—See our solutions in the Number for March 16th. Q. Glasgow.—Enigma 513 is perfectly correct. Pray try it once more, for we can ill afford the space for all the variations it admits. C. P. S.—Many thanks. The most welcome. PENNSYLVANIAN.—You may doubtless get the "Staunton Chessmen," in Carrara or Ivory, at Skeels', the publisher, King William-street, Charing-cross. The match between Mr. Stanley and M. Rousseau was played at New Orleans, in the winter of 1846, and was won by the English player. G. A. H.—It is not lack of interest in the subject, but want of space in our columns, which has prevented the continuance of the Chess Portraits. We do not despair, however, of seeing them resumed some day or other. J. A. W.—Your solution in four moves is unquestionably correct, and ought to have been noticed by the journal in which the problem appeared. W. E. H.—The key move to the celebrated "Indian Problem" is—1. Q. B. to his sq. W. C. Manchester.—It deserves and shall have publicity. R. B. M.—The games between Messrs. B. and H., which you mention, are published in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. 2. You have failed, like every other correspondent, in finding the key to Mr. Rie's admirable problem, No. 321. ALIQUIS.—M. St. Amant played two games only with Mr. Horwitz, and they appeared in our Journal about two years back. W. G.—As we stated, our Number of March 16th, Problem No. 319 can be solved by White taking the Black Q. for his first move. S. G.—The game by correspondence now pending between Newcastle and Glasgow, we shall publish upon its termination. PERCY.—We have room only to give you the key moves to the positions mentioned. 1. Kt. to Q. Kt 6th. If Black play—1. Kt. to his 4th, you reply with—2. B. to Q. 5th, &c.; if he play—1. Kt. to Q. B 3d, you answer—2. Kt. to Q. 4th, &c. If he play—1. P. to Q. B 5th, you take the Pawn with your King, &c.; and finally, if he move—1. P. to K. B 6th, you move—2. Kt. to Q. B 8th, &c. See the *Schachzeitung* for June and July, 1849. Enigma No. 478.—1. Kt. to B 7th; 2. Kt. to K. B 2d; 3. R. to K. Kt 3d, &c. Enigma No. 540.—1. Q. to her Kt 2d (ch); 2. Q. to her Kt 8th (ch); 3. Q. to K. 5th (ch), &c. DRURY, R. V.—Both game and Problem shall be noticed next week. CECIL, R. B. W., Oxford, W. R. L., Dorking, BELLARY.—Now under consideration. J. C. W., Wellington.—See the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for April 1st. CHESSEY.—With the best play on both sides it would be drawn. A CONSTANT READER.—Whether a Rook and Bishop can win against a Rook, has been a vexed question among the best players for the last two hundred years. See the profound analysis by Mr. Kling, at pp. 449-468 of the "Handbook." J. B., Worcester.—Mr. Grierson's solution of Herr Rie's Problem, No. 321, is the only correct one out of some hundreds which have been sent to us. S. G.—We shall report progress, if possible, next week. SOLUTIONS OF NO. 322 BY F. G. R. TYRO, P. P. R. V., S. T. M. P., G. W. T., BRUTES, J. B., DEREYON, J. A. W., are correct. All others are wrong. Any amateur desirous of a game by correspondence will find a competitor by addressing Mr. H. J. Harding, Literary Institute, Dundee.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 321.

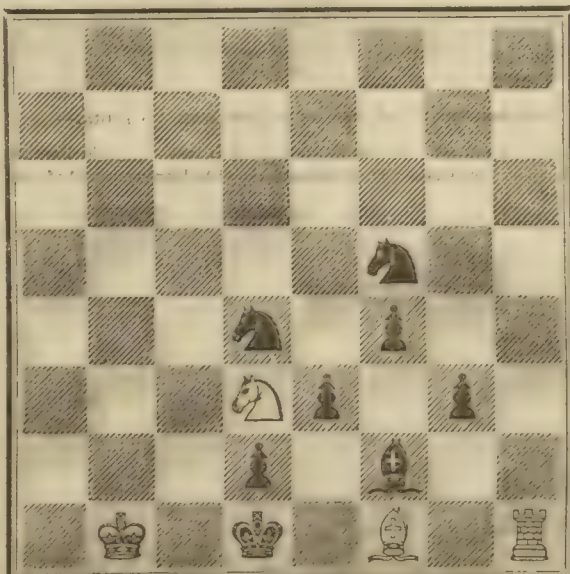
This admirable position seems destined to create as much sensation as the great "Indian Problem" itself. It has now been published a fortnight, and up to this time we have received but one correct solution. Under these circumstances, which are unprecedented during the whole period that Chess has been a staple feature in our paper, we shall withhold the key for another fortnight.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 322.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt. to Q. B 5th (dis. ch)	K. to Q. 3d	3. R. to K. Kt 5th	Anything
2. B. to K. 7th (ch)	K. takes R	4. B. moves—Discovering Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 323.

By Mr. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following two very brilliant little games attest most pleasingly the progress Chess is making in this country. The winners are both of them mere youths in years and in Chess standing, but no one can play over their games without a conviction that many of the oldest and most experienced players would find it needful to "vail their helmets" ere they ventured to break a lance with either of them:—

Mr. C. SMITH gives the Pawn and Move to Mr. B.—s.—(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C. S.)
1. P. to K 4th	Q. Kt. to B 3d	11. Kt. takes Kt	P. takes Kt
2. P. to K B 4th	P. to K 4th	12. Kt. to Q 2d	B. to K 3d
3. P. to Q 3d	P. takes P	13. Q. to Q B 2d	Q. to K 2d
4. Q. B. to Q 3d	K. B. to Q. Kt 5th (ch)	14. K. R. to B 3d	P. to K. Kt 3d (a)
5. P. to Q B 3d	B. to Q. R 4th	15. B. to K. R 4th	P. to K. Kt 4th
6. K. Kt. to B 3d	P. to Q 3d	16. B. to K. Kt 3d	P. to K. Kt 5th (b)
7. K. B. to K 2d	K. Kt. to B 3d	17. K. R. to B sq	Kt. to K. R 4th
8. Q. B. to K. Kt 5th	Castles	18. B. takes K. P	Q. to K. Kt 4th
9. Castles	K. B. to Q. Kt 3rd (ch)	19. P. to Q 4th	P. to Q B 4th
10. K. to R sq	Q. Kt. to K 4th	20. R. takes R (ch)	R. takes R
	And Black gave Checkmate in five moves.	21. B. to Q 6th	P. takes P
		22. B. takes R	

(a) Playing the Q. B. to K. Kt 5th would have been worse than useless.
(b) Much better than Q. B. to K. Kt 5th; for suppose—
WHITE. BLACK.
17. R. takes Kt B. to K. Kt 5th 19. R. to K 6th Q. to her 2d
18. Q. to her Kt 3d (ch) R. to K. B 2d 20. B. takes K. P. And White has an irresistible attack.

Mr. H. BIRD gives his K Kt to Mr. PINKERLEY.—(Remove White's K Knight from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P. to K 4th	P. to K 4th	10. Q. to K. R 6th	P. to Q 4th
2. K. B. to Q. B 4th	K. Kt. to B 3d	11. P. takes P in passing	Q. takes P
3. Castles	K. B. to Q. B 4th	12. Q. Kt. to R 3d	Kt. to K. Kt 2d
4. P. to Q B 3d	Kt. takes K. P	13. Q. B. to K. B 4th	Q. to K. B 3d
5. P. to Q 4th	B. to Q. Kt 3d	14. Q. R. to K sq	Q. takes B
6. P. takes K. P	Castles	15. B. to K 5th	P. to K. B 3d
7. B. to Q 5th	K. Kt. to his 4th		
8. Q. to K. R 5th	Kt. to K 3d		
9. K. B. to K 4th	P. to K. Kt 3d		

And White announced Mate in seven moves (a).

(a) The *modus operandi* is as follows:—
WHITE. BLACK.
17. B. to Q 6th Kt. to Q 2d 19. R. to K 6th (ch) Kt. to K. B sq
(If Black take the B, then White, by playing his Q. R. to K. 7th, gives mate in fewer moves.) 20. R. takes Kt (ch) R. takes R
18. R. to K 7th R. to K. B 2d 21. Q. takes R—Mate

* By now taking the K. P. (ch) with his Queen, Black can prolong the mate to the 7th move, as his adversary foresaw.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 550.—By B. W. F.

White: K at Q B 2d, R at K 2d, Kt at Q R 4th, P at Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 551.—By Mr. PRYCE.

White: K at his sq, R at Q B 3d, B at Q 8th, Kt at K R 2d, P at K 4th and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 2d; P at K R 6th, K 4th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, gives mate in seven moves.

No. 552.—By Mr. CRAWLEY.

White: K at his 3d, Q at K 4th, Kt at K Kt 3d and Q 4th, P at Q R 2d.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K R sq, R at K B sq, B at K R 6th; P at K R 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, her Majesty's Royal Easter bounty to the aged poor was distributed at the Royal Almonry, Middle Scotland-yard, by the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord High Almoner, the Rev. E. Goodenough, Sub-Almoner, and Mr. Hanby Groom. Upwards of 500 aged men and women were presented with 5s. each, all being above 60, and many upwards of 100 years of age. The Royal Maundy was presented in Whitehall Chapel, on Thursday, to 62 aged men and women, two being added to the list of recipients for every year her Majesty attains. This gift amounts to about £5 to each individual.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have given a renewed proof of their earnestness in promoting the welfare of the working classes by transmitting to the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes a further munificent donation of £100 towards the funds for completing the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel, and have thus again testified to the validity of the claims which the poverty of that district has on the sympathy and help of the wealthier quarters of the metropolis.

The Honourable William James Colville, the brother and sisters of Lord Colville, of Culross, who has recently succeeded to that title by the death of his uncle, have by her Majesty's letter of licence been declared entitled to the rank and precedence of the son and daughters of a baron.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, is at present in Paris, with the object of negotiating modification of the rates of postage upon letters passing between Great Britain and France, so as to diminish the present charges. A rate of 10d. for a letter under a quarter of an ounce is certainly too high, when a letter may be sent from Calais to Paris for 2d., and from Dover to the north of Scotland for one penny.

The *Scotsman* says that three barbers have been prosecuted at the Central Police Court, Glasgow, for having exercised their calling on the Sabbath-day. They were, however, acquitted, it being successfully contended that the old Scotch acts of Parliament (1661 to 1691), on which the prosecution was founded, were quite inoperative and inapplicable at the present day.

The steam-ship *Apollo*, which arrived last week from one of the Dutch ports, experienced such severe weather on her passage, that it was requisite, in consequence of the fastenings of the cattle having become loosened and the animals restive and troublesome, to cast a considerable number of the live stock into the sea, and to kill others on board.

The newly organized Pontifical army is to be composed of three foreign legions; namely, one of Austrians, one of French, and one of Spaniards or Swiss. Gen. St. Amand, who is entrusted with the organisation of the Papal troops, has proceeded to Rome, to confer with the Pontifical Government on the subject.

Marshal Radetzky has directed Baron Puchner to give the persons who have been suspended from their functions in Venice a daily salary for their maintenance; and, in order to alleviate the misery of the working classes, he has further directed that the works of the arsenal of Venice, and of the hydraulic works commenced at Porta Nuova and Malimocco, shall be pressed forward with the greatest activity.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* of March 14 gives an account of a victory gained by the Russians in the Caucasus, under Major-General Wrenski, on the 19th of January. The Russians had only nine privates killed, and eight officers and 185 privates wounded.

The *Blenheim* hired convict-ship, Mr. Molison master, left her moorings, opposite Woolwich, on Saturday afternoon, with a number of convicts, guarded by a company of pensioners from Tilbury-fort, for Van Diemen's Land.

A number of gentlemen, members of the Stock Exchange, London, have subscribed £80, which has been sent to Caroline Arnold, as an acknowledgment of her moral courage in exposing the outrages committed on the female emigrants on board the *barque Indian*, and in overcoming the difficulty of getting the case inquired into by the authorities in Australia.

The *Maria* has arrived at Liverpool from Huanchaco (west coast of South America) with silver and other rich metals, valued at 92,000 dollars.

An elaborate coronal (the gift of the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Bushley) has recently been placed in the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury.

John Watson Gordon, Esq., President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, &c., is appointed the Queen's Limner in Scotland, in the room of the late Sir William Allan. Sir David Wilkie was Sir W. Allan's predecessor.

The antiquities and curiosities lately discovered at Nineveh, by Mr. Layard, will be conveyed to England by her Majesty's frigate *Cambrian*, 40, Commodore Plumridge. The gallant commodore has sent the ship to the Persian Gulf to receive them.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has exempted the Jews of Hungary who took no part in the insurrection from the payment of the war contribution to which General Haynau condemned the whole Jewish community.

The Tercentary of Bury school is to be celebrated on the 15th of August next, being the 300th anniversary (according to the old style) of the charter, which bears date the 3rd of August, 1550.

On Sunday, in exposed situations, the thermometer stood at 25 deg. Fahrenheit, five degrees below freezing point. On more than one day since, there have been repeated falls of snow, with a keen north-east wind. In the suburbs of the metropolis the open waters were covered with ice, and the snow drifting in the hollows lodged to a considerable depth.

It was discovered on Friday week that a number of one-pound notes had been forged on the Clydesdale Banking Company. The names forged are Walker and Muir. The extent of the forgery has not yet been learned, but it is believed to be considerable.

The Swan and Windsor Castle, Long-acre, as well as the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand, have been refused licenses by the magistrates, on the ground of gambling and betting transactions going on within the premises.

M. Gallot, responsible editor of the *Réforme* (Paris), has been condemned, by the Court of Assizes, to six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine, for having libelled the President of the Republic, by asserting that he had obtained a large sum by illegitimate gambling at the Bourse.

On Saturday night, the warehouse of Mr. William Grove, wholesale grocer, Baldwin-street, Bristol, was broken open, and property to the amount of £70 taken. The thieves had to force no less than five locks before they could accomplish their purpose.

On Saturday a return to Parliament, obtained by Mr. Wawn, the member for North Shields, was printed, stating the sums paid for foreign vessels admitted under treaties of reciprocity. The total amount paid to the end of 1849 was £741,589 6s. 5d. of which £39,295 17s. 4d. was paid in the year 1849.

Mr. Potts, one of the exhibitors, has been honoured with instructions to manufacture for his Royal Highness Prince Albert two candelabra, of the same design as that exhibited by him in the recently opened Exhibition of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.

It appears by a return printed on Tuesday, at the instance of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, of the net produce of the duty paid on game certificates, and for licences to sell game, that the total sum received in the official year of 1844 was £139,592; 1845, £136,327; 1846, £140,613; 1847, £145,327; and 1848 £126,882.

On board the emigrant-ship *John Thomas Foord*, no less than thirty-three of the emigrant passengers died of cholera, in her recent passage from Plymouth to Melbourne (Australia).

A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the erection of a national gallery for Scotland at Edinburgh. The buildings (which are to be on the Mound) are to contain apartments for other purposes connected with the promotion of the fine arts.

Some importations have recently taken place at the port of Liverpool of an article, called whale foots, from the United States of America. The article is considered to come under the general term of grease, and therefore admissible under that head duty free.

A plantation, extending, it is said, over 10 or 12 acres, the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and situated near Benavragie, Inverness, unfortunately caught fire on Tuesday evening last, and was destroyed.

The market gardeners in the environs of the metropolis, from the repeated frosts of the last few days, entertain much anxiety for their early spring crops, which, from the previous genial weather, were in a very forward state. A considerable advance is expected in all kinds of vegetable produce.

On Monday last intelligence reached Brussels from Mons of a terrible explosion in one of the coal-mines, by which no less than 75 of the workmen who were in the mine at the time the explosion took place were killed; 46 bodies have already been dug out.

A Roman villa has been discovered in the parish of Pauler's Pury, near Stoney Stratford, on the property of the Duke of Grafton, and near the course of the Roman road, Stratford being the Lactodorum of the Romans. His Grace employs men to excavate the foundations, and to watch night and day. Already a fine tessellated pavement has been cleared.

M. Pierre Suquet, the responsible editor of the *Temps* (Paris), who had been condemned by default on the 25th February last to 6000f. fine and three years' imprisonment for a seditious article published in that journal, appeared before the Court of Assizes of the Seine to take his trial on Monday, and was condemned to six months' imprisonment, and 5000f. fine and costs.

The Sheriffs have received a communication from Sir G. Grey, informing them that the execution of Anne Merritt, under sentence of death in Newgate for poisoning her husband, is to be respite during her Majesty's pleasure. A further investigation of the case has been considered necessary by the Home Secretary, after communication with the Lord Chief Baron, owing to doubts which have been expressed by physicians and surgeons of great eminence of the correctness of a very important part of the evidence, depending entirely upon the accuracy of a medical opinion.

After a space of more than three hundred years, nuns are again stationed in the University town of Cambridge. On Monday, the 11th instant, the schools of the Roman Catholic mission were re-opened, under the superintendence of two nuns of the Order of the Infant Jesus, from the convent of Northampton. On the Wednesday following, mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas Quinnan, the pastor, for the special invocation of the Holy Ghost on the labours of the sisters, after which the children went in procession to the schools.

The very beautiful oriel window which lately adorned the south end of the ancient city palace of John of Gaunt, in Lincoln, has been removed; and, having been purchased by the county magistrates, is to be placed between the entrance gates to the Castle.

EXHIBITIONS FOR EASTER.



DIORAMA OF THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—LEAVING SUEZ.

THE success of the long Moving Panoramic Pictures from New York, has excited what would almost appear to be an insatiate taste for that class of artistic pro- ductions in our own metropolis. Strange it is that we should have received such a hint from a nation by no means distinguished for its school of painting; and we suspect the explanation will be traceable to certain broad effects which alike characterize Transatlantic scenery and manners. How far this species o



PANORAMA OF THE NILE.—THE SIMOOM.



PANORAMA OF THE OHIO.—CLEARING A FOREST.

EXHIBITIONS FOR EASTER.



PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.—BIVOUAC OF SURVEYORS.

attraction will be realized in the success of the English Moving Panoramas and Dioramas which have just burst upon the town for its holiday novelties, we will not venture to predict. As regards composition, drawing, colour, and other means of art, our own pictures are, unquestionably, of the highest class; whilst they are as remarkable for their freedom from exaggeration, and adherence to nature, as their American prototypes were characterized by those equivocal recommendations.

The first of the London novelties we have to notice, though the last in the order of production, is to be opened on Monday, at the

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION,

in the house No. 14, Regent-street (adjoining the Parthenon Club), built by Mr. Nash, the architect, for his own residence. The Exhibition consists of a moving Dioramic Picture, shewn through a flattened oval frame at one end of the splendid saloon which Mr. Nash (if we mistake not) fitted up and embellished in the style of one of the galleries of the Vatican, at Rome. The picture passes in view before the spectators, and shows the main points of the Route of the Overland Mail to India, commencing with Southampton Docks, whence the steamer destined for Alexandria takes its departure. Thence succeed Calshot Castle; the Isle of Wight, with her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne; the Needles; the Bay of Biscay, the Burlings, or Berlingas, a small cluster of rocks on the Spanish coast; Cintra, with its rocks, cataracts, precipices, palaces, and gardens; the mouth of the Tagus, with its vessels and boats; Cape St. Vincent and Cape Trafalgar; Tarifa; Gibraltar, with its mighty rock—its bay, amphitheatre of hills and picturesque scenery; Algiers (a sort of *paratonnerre* for France), the only part of the coast of Africa visible from the steamer's deck as she stretches away to Malta; the small islands of Pantelaria and Galita; Malta, with its busy harbour; Alexandria; the steamer's passage up the Nile, and its arrival at Boulaac, at night; Cairo, full of interest, and realising more than any other Oriental town the ideas first generated by the "Arabian Nights;" the van journey across the Desert to Suez.

Many objects diversify the desert route, which is accomplished, allowing for stoppages, in sixteen hours. Sometimes a group of Mu-sulmen cavaliers or a body of Egyptian soldiery are passed—now a camel-driver mourning over his dead camel, and anon a cluster of Bedouins, smoking by the light of a fire which cooks their nocturnal meal. At every eight or ten miles there are low brick buildings or stations, which serve for post-houses. Here the vans change horses. At the centre station, which is the largest, a prolonged halt takes place, and dinner or supper (as the case may be) is supplied. There is little to tempt the passenger to remain at Suez—nor, indeed, is there much time for delay. The steamer lies in the offing, and all speed is used to complete the embarkation for India.

Our Artist, in the Engraving upon the opposite page, has transferred this portion of the Diorama.

Passing down the Red Sea, we obtain views of Jeddah, the port of Mecca, whither Mahomedan pilgrims greatly resort; Mocha, once the emporium of Arabian trade

and Aden, now in the possession of the English, and admirably answering the purpose of a coal *dépôt*. Next are the cluster of islets—the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean; Point de Galle, in Ceylon; Madras; and the pictorial journey closes with Calcutta—the "City of Palaces," which, with the natives in their variegated costumes, the Europeans in their palanquins and carriages, the body-guard of the Governor-General, the boats and pinnaces which ply upon the Hooghly, all combine to present a striking picture, and to furnish at once a termination to the voyage, and a climax to the Diorama.

Of the highly artistic execution of this magnificent work we can convey to the reader but a faint idea by description; for sublime and picturesque scenery, beautiful aerial effects, characteristic grouping, variety of incident, richness of colour, and tone or atmosphere skilfully varied with the several countries—in all these appliances and resources, the Overland Route Diorama is superior to any work of its class hitherto produced in this country.

When to these great features we add that the picture is the combined work of Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. Herring, Mr. Absolon, and Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, the reader has sufficient assurance of its high excellence.

Mr. Stocqueler, the author of the "Handbook of India," will accompany the exhibition of the picture with an illustrative lecture.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

This Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall has much improved in its character. The scenes are now highly painted in distemper, and with that literal fidelity which is merited by the oldest and the largest buildings in the world. The Egyptians, we fear, are not the only persons who have mistaken size for greatness—the French even now will match them in this. The drawings for the present panorama have been made by Joseph Bonomi: they are painted, and capitally painted too, by Mr. Henry Warren and Mr. James Fahey. The scenery is accompanied by descriptions, which are very well delivered indeed by the appointed lecturer. The imagination is greatly awakened by the magnificence both of the works of nature and art here presented to the senses.

The second part of the Panorama exceeds, as it ought, the interest of the first. It represents the eastern bank of the Nile. It presents us with the capital of Nubia, and, of still more value, the Rock of Ibreen, or the Prisms of the ancients. Some of the more incidental pictures are interesting, such as that of the serpent-charmer and the ruined city of old Essouan. The rising of the Dog-star is also full of sublime associations; its being the beginning of the Egyptian year not being the least—happening about the middle of July. The most striking, however, to the popular mind, is the representation of the Simoom, with a copy of which we present our readers. The sand-storm is supposed to have overtaken a caravan from the Oasis Amun in the Libyan desert. The exhibition concludes with the image of the Sphinx, the real history of which is given by the lecturer, as distinguished from the legendary. Altogether, this Panorama is exceedingly interesting, amusing, and instructive.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE OHIO.

This excellent representation of the "beautiful" American river is worthy of

the scene which it professes to depict. It is strongly and truthfully painted, and is especially attractive from its peculiar character. The panorama is a moving one, and occupies more than one cylinder. It takes the spectator right through the heart of America, commencing with the Ohio from the mouth of the Miami to the Rapids and Falls, and presenting in its course, now a cultivated city, now a clearing in the wild, and now a forest on fire. It is, in fact, the virtual realisation of a voyage down that delightful stream. A moonlight landscape, in particular, is very charming; and many of the islands that divide its channel are exquisitely romantic. All kinds of water-craft are seen floating upon the tide; while the shores are varied with scenery and animated groups of all descriptions. The texture of the water is admirable—so clear and transparent that the illusion is perfect. One of the most prominent objects is Cincinnati, the Queen of the West, and largest city of the United States. The dimensions of this panorama deserve to be recorded—they are titanic. It occupies upwards of 1200 yards of canvas in length. Its merits, after all, consist in its presenting faithful copies of the scenery and objects represented. These are so faithful, that they appear, as it were, identifications. The holiday visitor cannot do better than visit the Egyptian Hall, and trace, by means of Mr. Banvard's pictorial realization, the Thames-like windings of the Ohio, until it loses itself in the arms of the Mississippi. The movements of the scene are accompanied with verbal explanations, which are clearly and intelligently delivered. We have engraved a portion.

PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.

This picture was duly noticed in our Journal at the time of its being first exhibited. It has been painted by Mr. S. C. Brees, from drawings made by him during his location in New Zealand as principal engineer and surveyor to the New Zealand Company. It succeeds admirably in illustrating the habits of the colonists; the customs of the natives—their paha, habitations, and canoes—as well as the buildings, farms, and clearings. The main points are the entrance to Port Nicholson in Coates's Straits; a panoramic view taken from the top of Mount Victoria; the town of Wellington; another panoramic view of Wellington, from the Thorndon Flat, Te Aro Flat, Mount Victoria, the district of the Hutt River, and a scene in the Wairarapa.

We have engraved a portion of the Picture, exhibiting a party of surveyors and men bivouacking in the bush. The several varieties of trees, and their size, are observed—banks, and the direction of the flow of water in streams. The encampment is always made near a stream, for the convenience of water, and the *ware* or hut built open in the front, with the roof running down to the ground at the back. It is formed of poles, covered and enclosed with bark or fern. An immense fire is constantly kept up in front, day and night. The surveyors' fare consists of salt pork and dampers, or bread made in the bush, without yeast; pigeons, ducks, and eels also make a change: their beverage is tea, and their luxuries pipes and tobacco.

The scenery of this Panorama is remarkably well painted; the picturesqueness, the mountain grandeur, and the forestal wealth of this truly wonderful country, are beautifully depicted; and the several incidents of native and co-



THE CYCLOPAMA.—THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

lonial life are vigorously executed. The information afforded by the picture, as well as by Mr. Brees's explanatory lecture, will be as important to any intending emigrant as it is interesting to the sight-seer.

LISBON, AT THE CYCLOPORA.

The Colosseum has undergone much improvement lately. Much of the old scenery has been removed, and substituted by more novel views. Mont Blanc has at length given place to the "Tête Noire Pass and Valley of Trient"—truly a picturesque as well as a celebrated scene: the "Cascade Barberina," descending from the hollow of the mountain is, in particular, grand and striking. But it blends the beautiful with the sublime. The titanic firs and the elevated bridges relieve the continuous fall of water with variety; and the church and village of Fegnon on the right, seated on a summit, and crowned with pines, present a singular spectacle—one, indeed, almost unique; while, on the opposite side, the magnificent torrent careers within a channel of rocks and pines which serve as a sort of rampart, and keep within bounds the mighty and ever-boiling flood.

Two other scenes, also, merit particular attention—the Tchén Shan, and the Silver Mine in full work; to which we ought to add the Stalactite Caverns, as constructed by the late Mr. W. Bradwell and Mr. Telbin. But our main concern lies at present with that portion of the establishment now called the Cyclopore, and consisting of an exhibition of moveable paintings. To this purpose the large building in Albany-street has been appropriated, with a newly-erected hall of large proportions, constructed to serve likewise as a concert-room. To both the visitor enters through the Albany-street corridor of the Colosseum, passing up a staircase to the "Rustic Armoury, or Refreshment Cottage." All is in the best taste—all on a vast scale of magnificence. The painting now exhibiting takes for its subject Lisbon and the Earthquake of 1755. We are presented with the beautiful, varied, and sublime scenery of the Tagus, the movement of which produces a peculiar feeling in the spectator. The theatre in which he sits seems like a vessel floating down the stream, and passing one object after another—the mountainous shore—the ships and vessels, the merchantman and the xebec—the nunnery, the fort, the mansion, the palace, the various convents, the Consulate House, and, at length, the City, with its palatial, ecclesiastical, public and private buildings—all doomed to sudden destruction. The last scene presents the Grand Square of Lisbon, "with its gorgeous palaces and magnificent ranges of streets, massive arches and noble flights of steps, vases, and other colossal decorations, with the beautiful statue and fountain of Apollo." We should have mentioned that the scenes are accompanied with musical illustrations, performed by Mr. Pittman, on the new Apollonicon, built by Bevingtons. These illustrations consist of the Rinaldo Movement Pastorale, by Beethoven; of an aria from "Figaro," by Mozart; the Duo by Meyerbeer; the Wedding March, by Mendelssohn; with a Brazilian melody, a Portuguese dance, "Il Terremoto," and Corale (Pregliera).

The approach and the effect of the earthquake are powerfully indicated—the subterranean roar—the darkness—the appalling crash—the horror and the desolation. We next see the ships tossing upon the waves, fated to the destruction with which the lowering sky only too visibly threatens them. All is terror and despair. But this passes, and the site of the city returns, now covered with ruins where so lately we contemplated the glories of architectural genius—all, by the visitation of an inscrutable Providence, involved in one common wreck, with more than thirty thousand of its dwellers. A more magnificent series of pictorial wonders cannot be imagined; and we doubt not that it will command the public patronage. The whole was designed and produced under the direction of the late Mr. W. Bradwell, and has been painted by Messrs. Danson and Son, to whom the execution of this splendid task does the highest possible credit.

DIORAMA OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The charming scenery of her Majesty's Visit to Ireland has afforded Mr. Philip Phillips, the well-known scenic artist, the subject of a very attractive picture, or series of pictures, which he is exhibiting in the Chinese Gallery, at Hyde Park Corner. Mr. Phillips, a short time before the arrival of her Majesty at Cork, made Queenstown his headquarters, and there witnessed the arrival of the Royal fleet, and then attended in the wake, so as to sketch the leading points and incidents of the progress. The passage leading to the Saloon in which the picture is shown, represents "the Martyr of Cork." The Diorama commences with a View of Queenstown, and the Landing of the Queen and the Prince; next is the Royal Squadron at anchor. The succession of marine scenery is cleverly painted, as are also the mountain heights. The Lakes of Killarney; Dunloe (with the moon rising); the Eagle's Nest; Ross Castle (in the morning); Torc Mountain and Cascade (here introduced), have the effect of highly-finished pictures. The scene shifts to a glimpse of the miseries of the country, in the roofless village, the scalp and scalpen strangely assorted with the ruddy of an Irish wedding; the Royal Squadron in Waterford Harbour; the Tuscar Lighthouse, with a blackening storm; and Killarney, in all its loveliness, lead on to Kingstown, where the Royal embarkation is vividly depicted, as is also the departure for the north. Clontarf, Drogheda at sunset, Dundalk by moonlight, and Castleblaney at midnight, are the next prominent features; Armagh, with its cathedral-crowned summit, succeeds; then, Bangor at sunrise; Carrickfergus, with the Royal fleet; and the splendid reception of her Majesty at Belfast completes the series.

Had we not in the last Volume of our Journal so fully illustrated the scenery of the Royal visit, we should have engraved some portion of Mr. Phillips's exquisitely painted picture, which not only merits the highest commendation as a work of art, but as a graceful commemoration of one of the most felicitous of Royal progresses.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of 1851 have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having medals struck of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. They will endeavour to secure the assistance of the most eminent artists of all countries in producing the medals, which will, they hope, be valuable as works of art of the highest class, besides serving as records of distinction in connexion with the Exhibition. They have decided to select bronze for the material in which the medals are to be executed, considering that metal to be better calculated than any other for the development of superior skill and ingenuity in the medallist art, and, at the same time, the most likely to constitute a lasting memorial of the Exhibition. A notice, stating the conditions of competition, will be issued without delay.

With regard to the mode in which the prizes are to be awarded, the Commissioners think it inexpedient to establish beforehand rules so precise as to fetter the discretion of the Juries upon which the task will ultimately devolve. It will be sufficient for the present to indicate the general principles to which it will probably be advisable to conform in the award of prizes for successful competition in the several departments of the Exhibition.

In the department of raw materials and produce, for instance, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, coming under this head of the Exhibition, the Juries will take into account the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in the process of preparation.

In the department of machinery, the prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. The importance, in a social or other point of view, of the purposes to which the article is to be applied, will also be taken into consideration, as will also the amount of the difficulties overcome in bringing the invention to perfection.

In the department of manufactures, those articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list already published; viz.—

Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. Superior quality or superior skill in workmanship. New use of known materials. Use of new materials. New combinations of materials, as in metal and pottery. Beauty of design in form, or colour, or both, with reference to utility. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

In the department of sculpture, models, and the plastic art, the rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens exhibited, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the interest attaching to the subject they represent.

These general indications are sufficient to show that it is the wish of the Commissioners, as far as possible, to reward all articles in any department of the Exhibition which may appear to competent judges to possess any decided superiority, of whatever nature that superiority may be, in their own kind. In selecting the Juries who are ultimately to guide them in making their award, the Commissioners will take the greatest pains to secure the services of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality (for which purpose they will be composed partly of English and partly of foreigners); and who may be expected to recognise and appreciate merit wherever it may be found, and in whatever way it may show itself. The names of persons selected to act on these Juries will be published when decided upon.

A question having been put to the Commissioners as to the parties who will be allowed to exhibit, and who will be considered as entitled to the prizes, they avail themselves of this opportunity to state that all persons, whether being the designers or inventors, the manufacturers or proprietors, of any articles, will be allowed to exhibit, and that it will not be essential that they should state the character in which they do so. In awarding the prizes, however, it will be for the Juries to consider in each individual case how far the various elements of merit should be recognised, and to decide whether the prize should be handed to the exhibitor without previous inquiry as to the character in which he exhibits.

Lastly, the Commissioners have to state that, in announcing their intention of giving medal prizes, they do not propose altogether to exclude pecuniary grants, either as prizes for successful competition or as awards under special circumstances, accompanying and in addition to the honorary distinction of the medal. There may be cases in which, on account of the condition of life of the successful competitor (as, for instance, in the case of workmen), the grant of a sum of money may be the most appropriate reward of superior excellence; and there may be other cases of a special and exceptional nature, in which, from a consideration of the expense incurred in the preparation or transmission of a parti-

cular article entitled to a prize, combined with a due regard to the condition and pecuniary circumstances of the party exhibiting, a special grant may with propriety be added to the honorary distinction. The Commissioners are not prepared, for the present at least, to establish any regulations on these heads. They consider it probable that a wide discretion must be left to the Juries to be hereafter appointed in respect to the award of money prizes, or the grant of money in aid of honorary distinctions; it being understood that such discretion is to be exercised under the superintendence and control of the commission.

The Commissioners will resume the consideration of this subject as soon as they shall be able to calculate the cost of the dies and the execution of the medals on the preparation of which they have decided.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Promoting the Works of Industry of all Nations hereby give notice—

That it is their intention to give medals as rewards in the forthcoming Exhibition; and they therefore invite the artists of all countries to enter into competition for the production of such medals, subject to the following conditions:—

1. It is intended to strike three bronze medals of different sizes and different designs.
2. The obverses of these medals, for which no designs are required, will contain portraits of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and will be executed in this country.
3. Three prizes of £100 each will be given for the three designs for the reverses which may appear the most meritorious, and most suitable to the purposes of the Commissioners.
4. Three prizes of £50 each will be given for the three best designs which are not accepted.
5. The reverses should be illustrative of the objects of the exhibition, or appropriate as the rewards of successful competition.
6. The designs are to be sent to the secretaries of the Commission on or before the 1st of June, 1850. They must be nine inches in diameter, executed in basso-relievo in plaster of Paris.
7. A space must be reserved for a short inscription.
8. The same artist may compete for all the three medals.
9. The name of the designer is to be sent in a sealed paper attached to the design. This paper will not be opened till the Commissioners have decided to whom the prize should be awarded.
10. The Commissioners postpone consideration of the execution of the dies, reserving to themselves the right of making such arrangements for executing the successful designs as may appear to them to be the best.

The Lord Mayor has had the high gratification to receive a communication from Prince Albert, of which the following is a copy:—

My dear Lord,—His Royal Highness cannot allow the splendid dinner given by your Lordship on Thursday last to be passed over without endeavouring to express the gratification which he derived from it. He commends me to thank you very much for the kindness of the motive which prompted you to give this entertainment; and at the same time to congratulate your Lordship on the complete success which bids fair to attend this endeavour to unite all parties and classes throughout the United Kingdom in the support of the Exhibition of 1851.

For himself, his Royal Highness desires me to add that he shall ever look back with true pleasure on an evening which was to him, personally, one of unalloyed satisfaction and gratification.

(Signed) C. GREY.

Hereford Cathedral, which has been closed for a long period of time for restoration, under the guidance of the late Mr. Cottingham, was opened in part a few days ago for Divine service. The nave is completed, and here the temporary arrangements have been made for service, a screen having been erected at the junction with the transept. The lower part of the nave is Norman (the work of Bishop Robert of Lorrain, commenced 1097, and finished 1115), and the upper part is early English. The whole of the stonework here has been made perfect, much of it being entirely new. The nave is paved with black and red tiles in patterns; and the vaulting, which is of plaster, has been decorated with colour, in a manner not commensurate with the greatness of the work in hand. This decoration consists of brown scroll-work, with medallions. The vaulting of the aisles is also painted, and with better effect. The ceiling under the tower, at the *cruz*, not included in the part opened, is decorated in blue and gold. The transepts and choir are in a ruinous state, and give some notion of the extent of the work which must have been done in the nave. The exquisitely beautiful Lady Chapel and parts about it have been thoroughly restored externally. The new gable crosses here are over large.

St. Mary's Church, Atherstone, which has just been erected by Messrs. Broadbent and Hawley, was last week consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. His Lordship on the occasion preached in the morning, and the Rev. R. C. Savage, Honorary Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean of Atherstone, and Vicar of Nuneaton, in the afternoon.

CURIOUS INVENTION.—MM. Ebart, proprietors of one of the largest paper manufactories in Germany, situated at Neustadt, Elberswold, have just invented an incombustible cartridge paper, which they term "stone paper," and which is intended especially for roofing houses. It is destined to take the place of tiles, over which it has this two-fold advantage, that it is not fragile, and is very inexpensive. By order of M. Von der Heydt, Minister of Trade and Public Works at Berlin, the Royal Commission of Buildings has submitted the stone paper of MM. Ebart to numerous tests, from which it results that it is at the same time impermeable and fire-proof. The commission has strongly recommended it to the peasantry as a substitute for thatch.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Comparative cessation of business, with a gradual decline in the French *rentes*—the latter arising from the unsatisfactory position of financial affairs—has had a depressing influence on the English funds during the week. Consols opened on Monday at a decline on Saturday last's price, quoting 95½; and after touching 95½, again receded to the earlier quotation. Intelligence of a fall of two per cent. in French *rentes* having been received on Tuesday, the weakness in the market was increased, and bargains were done at 95½; a rally towards the close of business making the last price 95½. On Wednesday there was more buoyancy, it having transpired that the depression of Tuesday was in some measure assisted by sales made to settle a large bull account. This improved tone continued on Thursday, and Consols advanced to 96, with a firm market at the close. Exchequer Bills have been creeping up again this week, showing a desire on the part of capitalists for temporary investments. Good Friday was, as usual, a close holiday at the Stock Exchange and all the public offices. The closing quotations of the Stocks open are, for Three per Cent. Consols Annuites, 96; India Bonds, under £1000, 86 p.; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000 June, 66 p.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week, and, although the settlement passed off with greater facility than was expected, prices have not since betrayed any increased buoyancy. Danish Scrip became flat towards the close of the week, after having advanced to 2½ to 3 p.m. Russian Scrip is also heavy. It appears that a feeler is put forth, with regard to another conversion of Mexican Stock. The last proposal is to appropriate four millions of the American Indemnity money, and give a Three per Cent. Stock. Those who believed in the possibility of Mexico paying a Five per Cent. dividend, with anything approaching punctuality, must have been very sanguine persons indeed. Three per Cent. is somewhat nearer probability, but still not near enough to be removed from doubt. The price of the stock has scarcely varied; if anything, it is a point flatter. The market at the close of the week was dull, at the following prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 89; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 50; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., 93; Ditto, Scrip, 2½ p.; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex January Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 72½; Ditto, Account, 72½; Ditto, Deferred, 27½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., Account, 32; Russian Scrip, 1½ p.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Account, 16½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 35½; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 90f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 55c.; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 88½; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guilders, 55½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 86½.

Shares have been and continue depressed, no signs of increased confidence being perceptible. The meeting of the proprietors of the Caledonian Railway on Thursday, has not tended to improve the market, it being evident that the Guarantees and Preference Stocks must yield to terms. This is calculated to impair the feeling in favour of Preference Stocks generally, a belief having hitherto existed that, in the worst cases, the dividends on that class of investments were safe. It may, however, be hoped that this line will prove a solitary instance of the contrary, although we fear it will not. The closing prices are:—Aberdeen, Preference, 1 dls.; Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 8½; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 8½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, £6, ½ p.; East Lincolnshire, 7½; Great Northern, 28; Edinb. and Glasgow, 26; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10½; Gt. South. and West. (Ireland), 8½; Great Western, 55½; Ditto, Half Shares, 27½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 35½; Ditto, Fifth, ½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 79½; London and North-Western, 104½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifth, 12; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 1½; London and South-Western, 62; Midland, 38½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 4½; North British, 3½ x 4; Ditto, Halves, 4½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 14½ x 1; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent., Preference, 13½; South Devon, 6½; South-Eastern, 14½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4½; South Wales, 20; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent., Guaranteed, 25½; Wilts. Somerset, and Weymouth, 39½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Newcastle Extension, 8; York and North Midland, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been but moderate. Fine parcels of both red and white have sold steadily, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter; and the value of the middling and inferior kinds has been well supported. Foreign wheats have changed hands to a fair extent, at about stationary prices. A large quantity of foreign barley having come in, that article has met a dull inquiry, and the currencies have had a downward tendency. In malt next to nothing doing, at barely late rates. A full average quantity of oats has found buyers, yet the currencies have declined 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans must be called 1s per quarter cheaper. In peas, Indian corn, and flour no change has taken place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 44s; rye, 22s to 23s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; barley, ditto, 22s to 24s; malted ditto, 22s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 43s to 48s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 46s to 50s; Chevalier, 51s to 52s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 16s to 18s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 23s to 25s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; mangle, 25s to 26s; white, 22s to 24s; boilers, 24s to 26s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 34s; Suffolk, 27s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per 280 lb. Foreign: Danzig rye wheat, 8s to 9s; white, 8s to 9s; barley, 8s to 9s; oats, 8s to 9s; beans, 8s to 9s; peas, 8s to 9s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, 20s to 23s per barrel; French, 27s to 32s per 280 lb.

The Seed Market.—Tares are very dull in sale, and lower to purchase. In other articles, next to nothing doing.

Linned, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 33s to 38s per quarter; cordage, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 0d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £35 to £38 per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 72s to 74s per quarter; English clover seed, red, 8s to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s; white, 8s to 9s; extra, up to 9s.

Foreign, red, 8s to 9s; extra, 8s to 9s; white, 8s to 9s; extra, up to 9s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 9d; barley, 23s 4d; oats, 15s 2d; rye, 23s 5d; beans, 24s 5d; peas, 25s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 1d; barley, 23s 8d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 22s 1d; beans, 24s 5d; peas, 25s 9d.

Outlets on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household loaf, 4d to 5½d per 4½ loaf.

Tea.—The deliveries are on the increase, and the demand may be considered steady, at full prices. Common sound Congou, 9d to 10d per lb. The stock is 33,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—The West India market has ruled very flat; but we have no actual fall to notice in prices. In other sugars very little is doing. Refined goods steady. Brown lumps, 48s; and good to fair grocery, 48s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt. No change in crushed.

Coffee.—About 2000 bags of ordinary Ceylon have changed hands at 46s to 48s per cwt. Otherwise, the demand is heavy.

Rice.—Very little is doing in any quality, and prices are not so supported.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter are quite equal to the demand. Fine parcels move off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds, very little doing. Fine hay Friesland, 88s to 92s; fine Holstein and Kiel, 84s to 88s; and other qualities, 80s per cwt and upwards.

The sale for Irish butter is wholly in retail, and of all qualities are again lower. Fine Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 70s to 75s; fine Cork, 75s to 78s; and other qualities, 56s to 70s per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, next to nothing doing. All kinds of English butter are dull, at dropping prices. Fine new Dorset, 98s to 100s; middling do., 84s to 92s per cwt. Prime small Irish bacon supports late rates; but other kinds are heavy. Prime small Waterhouse, 18s to 20s lower.

Tallow.—Although the demand is far from active, we have no change to notice in prices. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 37s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per lb.

Oils.—This market is quiet; yet sperm maintains the high price quoted for some months past. Rape and linseed rather easier.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £2 18s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 15s; Holywell, 15s; Ord's Redheugh, 12s 6d; Wylam, 14s 6d; Lambton, 17s; Cardoc, 16s 3d; Adelaide Tees, 16s 9d per ton.

Spirits.—Owing to the firmness on the part of the importers, the demand for brandy is heavy; but we have no change to notice in prices. Rum and corn spirits very dull. The latter are selling at 9s 5d to 9s 6d per gallon.

Hops.—Fine parcels are in moderate request, at full rates of currency. In all other kinds very little business is doing.

Wool.—The demand has materially fallen off, owing to the dull accounts from the manufacturing districts. Late rates are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies being considerably in excess of the demand, prices are again lower. Present rates vary from 40s to 100s per ton.

Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled heavy, at barely late rates, although the supplies of stock have not been so extensive.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Navvies and Leadhalls.—Generally speaking, the trade has ruled heavy, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 22.

Royal Horse Guards: First Lieut A de Vere Viscount Malden to be Cornet, vice the Hon P Sildon.

1st Dragoon Guards: Capt C Hoghton to be Captain, vice Little.

6th Dragoon: Lieut Sir W C Morshead, Bart. to be Capt, vice Brev Major Hammer; Lieut H L Barton to be Lieutenant, vice Sir W C Morshead.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut and Capt R C S Clifford to be Capt and Lieut-Col, vice d'Agulair; Ensign and Lieut W H B de Horey to be Lieut and Capt, vice Clifford.

1st Foot: Ensign B Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Barton; Quartermaster J Swaine to be Quartermaster, vice Thompson.

41st: Ensign R C Barnard to be Lieutenant, vice Greenhead; Cornet and Sub-Lieut G F Fitzroy to be Captain, vice Barnard.

55th: Lieut F M Godden to be Lieutenant, vice Ryan.

70th: Quartermaster M Thompson to be Quartermaster, vice Boyd.

73rd: Capt H Austen to be Captain, vice Hoghton.

81st: Capt L Little to be Captain, vice Timins.

82nd: Lieut O F Timins to be Captain, vice Whitlock; Ensign D S Collings to be Lieut, vice Timins.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut T Ryan to be Lieut, vice Godden.

MEMORANDUM.—The name of Lieut George Edward Westhead, of the 34th Foot, has been changed to "George Edward Brown Westhead."

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, MARCH 20.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut General Sir S R Chapman, CB, KCH, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieut-General E W Durnford.

BANKRUPTS.

J LLOYD, New Oxford-street, glover. P BROAD, jun., Brighton, tallow-chandler. R DODD, Sheerness, Kent, builder. J GOULDESBOROUGH, Manchester, manufacturer. T BRETHERTON, Birmingham, livery-stable keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C MURRAY, Helmsdale, merchant. W LANG, Dumbarton, draper. W O WATSON and Co., Edinburgh, general merchants. W M LVEEN, Barrehead, Renfrewshire. J MORAN, Largs, hat-manufacturer. C GOW, Garmistown, Forfarshire, miller.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of March, 1850, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council: this day the most honourable Richard Marquis of Westminster was, by her Majesty's command, sworn of the Privy Council, and took the Oath of Allegiance.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 22.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, vice the Right Hon. Earl Portesque, resigned.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 12.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Tyler, Esq., Lieutenant of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Sir Matthew Wyatt, retired.

The Queen has also been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint W. Topham, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Little, retired.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Alexander John Piesse, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the territory of Western Australia.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENANT.

BERKSHIRE.—The Hungerford Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry: H C Coape to be First Lieutenant A H L Popham; C Coape to be Cornet, vice E Morris.

BANKRUPTS.

J HILBY, South-street, Finsbury, boarding-house-keeper. W BILBY, Essex place, Grange-road, Dalston, warehouseman. G EVERARD, Longton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. J WATSON and R Y WATSON, Sunderland, ship-builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J WADELL, jun., Stanrigg, Airdrie, coal-master. W H THOMPSON, Leith, shipowner. W and J GALT, KATH, Milton Grange Mills, Port Dunas, Glasgow, millers. T and J RUSSELL, Kircaldy, engineers. J HARPER, Glasgow, merchant. J B WANDERFORD, Glasgow, portrait-painter.

BIRTHS.

At Bruton, Somerset, the lady of the Rev T Mason, of a son.—The lady of Captain Piper, of Cumberland-house, Shepherd's-bush, of a son.—At 5, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs Macready, of a son.—At Kingston, the wife of Captain E J Wellesley, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Colonel Kemys Tynte, M.P., of a son.—At Bath, the wife of Captain Charles H White, of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Captain Frederick Hutchinson, of a daughter.—At 55th inst, at Home Mead, Lynton, the wife of Lieut R West D'Arcy, H E I C S, of a daughter.—On the 19th inst, at Kernech, near L'Orient, France, Mrs Bunnett, of a daughter.—At St Mary's Paragon, Rockdale, on Friday, the 15th inst, the wife of the Rev Henry Cleare, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Charles Edward Murray, Esq., of the Inner Temple, son of the Rev Edward Murray, and grandson of the late Lord Murray, to Emily, only child of the late Rev J Gostling.—At St Michael's, Chester-square, Pimlico, Robert Bentley, Esq, F L S, &c, surgeon, Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, &c, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late James Hunt, Esq.—At St John's Paddington, Charles S A Theilsson, Esq, late Captain of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of William Theobald, Esq, of Cambridge-square.

DEATHS.

On the 11th March, 1850,

Medicines.—British College of Health, New-road, London, Feb. 1, 1850.



TROLLING FOR JACK.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

TROLLING FOR JACK.

(Continued from page 222.)

which is the case frequently when angling with the gorge or snap, to the distance of eight or ten miles up a river and back again, trolling forwards and backwards." We are, however, inclined to think that it is merely a corruption of *trailing*; and that it relates to the angler's mode of *trailing* the bait through the water—in contradistinction to his keeping it stationary as in float-fishing—and not to his own motion, strolling backward and forward on the banks of the stream.

In trolling, a rod about fourteen feet long is commonly used, with a stouter top-piece than is employed in fly-fishing, and provided with rings for the line to run through. A winch is necessary; and the line should be a strong one, of silk, or silk and hair, and not less than forty yards long. Any small fish, such as roach, dace, trout, par, gudgeon, or bleak, may serve for bait; but generally, for all seasons and all weathers, roach is the best. The hook used ought to be a double one, of the kind known as eel hooks: the shank is fastened to a piece of twisted brass wire, about two or three inches long; and this is covered with lead from within an inch of the eye at its top to half-way down the shank of the hook. About nine inches of strong gimp is made fast to the eye in the brass wire, and then attached by a loop to the line. In baiting this hook, a baiting needle is used, sharp at one end, and having the other turned into a small hook. The baiting needle being hooked to the loop of the gimp, is

passed through the body of the fish intended or bait, entering it at the mouth and bringing it out at the tail; and the gimp is drawn through till the hooks lie on each side of the mouth. To prevent the bait slipping down the hook when trolling, the tail ought to be tied to the gimp with a piece of white silk or thread. When all is ready, the bait is cast gently into the water near to where Jack are likely to lie; and the troller, as he draws it towards him, athwart and up stream, should allow it to alternately sink and rise a little. As the Jack does not swallow the bait directly he seizes it, but makes off to some distance to pouch it, he should be allowed line freely. At the end of about eight or ten minutes, when the troller may conceive that the bait has been pouch, let him strike; and if he succeeds in hooking the fish, land his prey in the best manner he can—a matter of no very great difficulty, if his tackle be good, and the water free from stumps and weeds. A large bait is most tempting to large pike; but Jack are most likely to be hooked with a comparatively small one, say from five to seven inches long. In March and April the best time of the day for trolling for Jack is from about nine in the morning to three in the afternoon: at this season they take the bait freely in weather when scarcely any other fish will bite—for instance, in a bright day with a cold and blustering wind.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT DICK.

Two sculptured memorials had already been erected to the memory of the brave Major-General Sir Robert Dick, who so gallantly fell at Sobraon, when Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, of Melbury-terrace, Marylebone, received his commission for the "Madras Testimonial." The first of these memorials was executed by Lough, for Tullymet, N.B., and was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 10, 1848. The second tribute has just been placed by the 42nd Regiment in Edinburgh; and the third, here engraved, is to be erected in the Cathedral at Madras.

Mr. Richardson was commissioned to execute a testimonial emblematic of Sir Robert Dick's distinguished services, bearing in mind Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and the termination of the Major-General's glorious military career at Sobraon. The sculptor has personified by the figure of a veteran Royal Highlander, in whose 42d Regiment Sir Robert rose to the highest honours, while quite a youth commanding them at Waterloo. The models were executed from picked men at the *dépôt*, through the kindness of Captain Macpherson, commanding. The attitude is easy, natural, and picturesque. The veteran rests on his firelock, and at his feet are a Highland shield and Sikh helmet.

Beneath the composition is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of Major-Genl. Sir Robert Hy. Dick, of Tullymet, N.B., K.C.B., K.C.H., &c., who, after a brilliant military career in H.M.S. 42d Royal Highlanders, and holding for some time the Chief Military Command in the Presidency of Madras, subsequently fell while gallantly leading on his division at Sobraon, Feb. 10th, 1846. Raised in grateful admiration by the public of the Presidency of Madras.

It is stated by those who were intimate with Sir Robert, that had he been consulted on the subject of his own testimonial, the one selected would have been his choice, so endeared was he to his gallant 42d. This meritorious work will, with another to the late Major Broadfoot, likewise for Madras, be on view at the artist's residence as above, during the months of May and June.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SWANSEA.

THE inhabitants of Swansea, impressed with the efficient services of their excellent late Mayor, M. J. Michael, Esq., determined, at the expiration of his year of office, to present him with a lasting testimonial of their sense of the manner in which he had executed his municipal functions. A committee was formed to carry out the general wish; and it augurs much for the estimation in which Mr. Michael is held in his native town, that, although the subscriptions were expressly

limited to so small an amount as five shillings, the numbers were sufficiently large to enable the committee to select the elegant and substantial pieces of Plate which we have engraved.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to an appointment, the committee waited on the worthy ex-Mayor, and, in the name of the subscribers, presented him with a Loving Cup, of silver-gilt, and a massive silver Salver. The former is an elegant vase, standing 20 inches high, bearing on the centre panel a basso-relievo of the "Visitation of the Sick;" while the reverse contains the following inscription:—

Presented to MICHAEL JOHN MICHAEL, Esq., by a large number of his fellow Townsmen, as a Testimonial of their esteem and respect for his assiduous and impartial services as a Borough Magistrate during the year of his Mayoralty, and especially for his indefatigable and fearless conduct in promoting and personally superintending those sanitary precautions which so materially tended to protect the Town of Swansea from the fatal Pestilence which it pleased Providence to inflict on neighbouring communities during the autumn of the year 1849.

A shield under the rim bears a Goat statant, and a garter with "Per Vias Rectas," the crest and motto of Mr. Michael. The Cover is surmounted by a figure of Benevolence, giving the whole a light and classic finish.

The Salver has an appropriate design engraved thereon, viz. Within an oak wreath the arms of the Borough of Swansea, supported by the corporate maces, to which are attached ribbons, with the date of Mr. Michael's mayoralty; and the crest, motto, and initials are so arranged as to perfect this really elegant piece of plate. It was supplied by Mr. Hennessey, of Swansea, from the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Barnard and Sons, of London, and does them, as well as the committee of selection, very great credit.

In conclusion, we have to remark that the Corporation of Swansea having unanimously recommended Mr. Michael to the Lord Chancellor as a proper person to be added to the commission of the peace, his Lordship has complied with the request; and we sincerely hope the worthy magistrate may long continue to enjoy his well-earned honours.



MADRAS TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT DICK.



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SWANSEA.